



# KOREA TODAY

9  

---

Juche 105  
(2016)



# **Goshawk, National Bird of the DPRK**



Though not big, it has a well-balanced body, sharp eyes, fine beak and strong talons. The fast, clever bird with a resolute habit lives in the mountainous northern part of Korea, and passes winter in central and southern Korea.



**KOREA TODAY**  
**Monthly Journal (723)**  
Printed in English, Russian  
and Chinese

**C O N T E N T S**

Korean Socialism Advances Vigorously ..... 3

Holding Fast to Juche Character and National Identity ..... 6

Song in Vogue Century After Century ..... 7

Fruits of Self-reliance ..... 8

Pleasant Life in Mt. Ryongak .....10

Original Taste Preserved .....12

My Daughter Is Walking .....13

*For Implementation of Decisions of the Seventh WPK Congress*

Strongly Supported by Science and Technology .....14

Factory With Many Students .....18

Daring and Persistent Efforts .....20



**Front Cover: Observation of nature**

*Photo by Ri Song Ik*



**Back Cover: A herd of deer**

*Photo by Ri Kuk Chol*

13502    ㄱ-68221

Best Scientist .....	21
Home Production of Terra Cottes .....	22
Conquerors .....	23
Invariable Road of Korea .....	24
Compass of the Age of Independence .....	26
Different Kinds of Sporting Goods Produced .....	28
Immortal Youth .....	30
New Attraction of Kumchon County .....	32
Korean Foundation for the Disabled and Orphans .....	34
Booming Tourist Industry .....	36
<i>Short Story</i>	
His Heart .....	38
Mt. Kumgang (3) .....	40
Chilsong Gate .....	42
Korean Alphabet Honoured With Time .....	43
Metal Types Found Newly .....	43
Stop Fratricidal Policy .....	44
Stark Reality .....	45
Unchanged Disposition .....	46
Intolerable: High-handed and Arbitrary Practices in UN .....	47
Powerful Peace-loving Force Against War .....	48



# Korean Socialism Advances Vigorously

**T**HE US AND ITS VASSAL FORCES ARE imposing unprecedentedly harsh pressure and sanctions upon the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, while saying that the Korean socialism will "collapse" sooner or later. Contrary to their argument, the DPRK is making steady progress in its effort to attain a grand aim of building a socialist power. A vigorous all-people campaign is under way to build an economic giant and a civilized power, bringing about brilliant successes in all fields of the society. Those who visited the country say that the "rumour of the DPRK's collapse" is completely false and that on the contrary the Korean socialism is advancing vigorously and victoriously.

Socialism of the DPRK has kept advancing with the socialist red flag flying higher, demonstrating its might even in the grave situation in which socialism suffered a setback in several countries consecutively and the imperialist allied forces concentrated their attack on the country in the days of late last century.

This fully proves that the Korean socialism has an intrinsic attribute and superiority to other nations' socialism, and that its might prevails over the hostile forces. One of the essential attributes is the

strong Juche character and national identity. The Juche character and national identity mean independence, and only when each country and nation adhere to the Juche character and sustain the national identity can they defend their dignity and make independent development.

In the DPRK the Workers' Party of Korea and the State raised it as a fundamental principle in implementing the socialist cause to adhere to the Juche character and sustain the national identity, and have observed it faithfully. This finds its expression first in the fact that the Party, the State and the people are building socialism in an independent and creative way as its master. The DPRK has carried on its socialist construction relying on its own efforts true to its ideology, faith, determination and will, instead of referring to others' established theory and experience or asking for their assistance. The WPK and the State keep Kimilsungism-Kimjongilism, the original idea of giving priority to the masses of the people, as the guiding idea. Accordingly the country solves all problems as required by the popular masses by employing the popular masses' revolutionary enthusiasm and creative ef- ▶

**Production is on the increase at the Chollima Steel Complex.**





**Primary effort is directed to improvement of the people's living standards.**

► forts to suit the actual condition. The spirit of self-development first is one of the consistent strategic ideas maintained by the DPRK. It is a revolutionary spirit of strengthening the driving force and carving out one's own destiny by relying on one's own efforts, technology and resources. It represents an independent and creative attitude with which to build a socialist power in a responsible manner relying on its own efforts, without begging any help from outside. Thanks to this idea, in Korea the overall science and technology including the cutting-edge sci-tech field is making rapid progress, the foundation of the independent economy is further consolidated and the national economy as a whole is switching over to knowledge-based economy.

At present the imperialists and dominationists' high-handed and arbitrary practices are rampant. It is not an easy job for nations to build socialism as required by their own ideology and intention. In particular, in case of the DPRK that is directly confronted with the US that is seeking global hegemony, the effort to maintain the Juche-oriented principles and independent lines is attended by a fierce struggle against the US and its servile forces.

The space development project of the DPRK is also going on under the hostile forces' political, military, economic and diplomatic pressures. Whenever it launched artificial earth satellites under its space development plan, the US and its lackeys used to impose international sanctions and deploy sophisticated armed equipment in and around the Korean peninsula to intercept the Korean satellites. Nevertheless, the DPRK's decisive determination and practice made all their attempts null and void and its satellites launching successful.

A Russian newspaper *Nezavisimaya Gazeta* dated December 13, 2012 reported under the title "The Juche Idea Has Reached Outer Space": The Democratic People's Republic of Korea launched a rocket loaded with a satellite. This meant disregard of the UNSC's banning resolutions and persistent claims of many countries including Russia. Quite a few nations urged the DPRK to cancel its launch plan, but this couldn't change the course of action.

When the US and its followers were forcing "nuclear abandonment" by way of escalated pressure and sanctions, the DPRK decided a new strategic line of developing the economic construction and the buildup of nuclear force simultaneously and has made a great effort to develop its nuclear force, thereby attaining a proud position of nuclear power.

That the Korean socialism has strong Juche character and national identity is also to be seen in the fact that the national identity is valued and preserved in all fields of the social life. The country regards its national wisdom, talent, spirit of undauntedness, patriotism, fine cultural traditions and so on as its priceless treasure and carries them forward while creating new advantages of the nation to suit the developing era. It encourages architectural styles and literary and artistic activities that present the socialist content in the nation's traditional form. Regularly held are national costume shows and national cuisine contests. All spheres of the social life are alive with the national tradition of nurturing resourcefulness and bravery, hating injustice, loving justice and truth and valuing a moral sense of obligation.

The Juche character and national identity of the Korean socialism are also manifested in the stand of ►





State maintain that the whole nation must be united for the great purpose of national reunification, transcending differences in ideology, ideal and political view and that those with even a bit of national conscience should be enlisted without hesitation in struggle for national reunification even if they were engaged in anti-reunification schemes. The policy of achieving national reunification, the Korean nation's cherished desire, with the nation's own efforts and by rejecting the foreign forces is commanding great support and sympathy from the entire Korean nation and the world peace-loving people.

Socialism is both a class cause and a cause for the nation's development and prosperity, and the course of developing the socialist society to perfection is the one of realizing the class demand and interests of the working people and achieving the country's development and the nation's prosperity—this is a consistent policy of the WPK and the State. Thanks to the correct policy of the WPK and the State, the Korean socialism has risen as an independent, self-reliant and self-defensive socialism with strong Juche character and national identity, based on the idea of faithful devotion to the country and nation. No doubt this socialism will ensure independent development and permanent prosperity of the country and the nation, overcoming whatever hardship is in its way.

*Sin Jin Chol*

► the WPK and the State that the motive force of Korea's reunification is the Korean nation itself and that the country should be reunified through great national unity. The nation was divided into the north and the south by the foreign forces and each side has different ideology and system. In such a situation, the sure basis for the nation's great unity and national reunification is the national identity and the love for the nation and the ensuing spirit of national independence. Based on this idea the WPK and the

**Mirae Scientists Street.**



# Holding Fast to Juche Character and National Identity

## Revolutionary Formula

**I**N JUNE 1983 ALAN GARCIA, GENERAL Secretary of the National Executive Committee of the American Popular Revolutionary Alliance of Peru, visited the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. On the occasion Kim Il Sung, President of the DPRK, met him as many as six times in a period of three days, offering advice on how Peru could rid itself of the subordination to the US and go along the road of independence.

Talking to him on July 1, the President said: **"We should learn from good foreign experience, but chew it...; if it is acceptable to our 'stomach' we should swallow it, but if not, we should spit it out...."**

**"Communists in each country should use their own brains to seek the means and ways for accomplishing the revolution to meet the interests of their people and the actual conditions of their country...."**

**"There are formulas in mathematics, but not in making revolution. If there is any formula that must be observed in revolution, it is that one should think everything with one's own brains and deal with it by one's own efforts. There can be no other formula."**

## The Most Valuable Thing

In September 1999 when Chairman Kim Jong Il of the DPRK National Defence Commission inspected the then June 1 Youth Electrical Appliances Factory, he found it in normal operation despite the time of the whole nation going through ordeals. It was achieving remarkable successes such as the manufacture of latest electrical appliances like a large-sized chandelier whose purchase had been impossible without import.

When he was looking round some goods on the assembly line, he, pointing to an electrical thing, said he saw it for the first time, and asked what it was for. It was a device to supply power in case of power failure by supplying AC from its DC battery.

The leader raised specific questions about the device before asking how long the foreign devices could supply power. Hearing the answer, he was pleased that the Korean one was superior although

it was not so smart in appearance as foreign ones and that what was important was the performance.

During his visit he looked round several shops of the factory, giving important advice. He spoke highly of the managers, saying he was pleased that they kept the national pride in them and that such a kind of people were surely fearless even if they had to face the forced march a hundred times.

## The Best Dish in the World

Chairman Kim Jong Un of the Workers' Party of Korea visited the newly built Ryugyong Kimchi Factory in June last. Learning details of technical specifications of the production processes and equipment, he said that the production processes of whole bok choy kimchi, hot pickles of chopped radishes and pickled vegetables are all furnished with modern equipment designed by the Korean scientists and technicians and manufactured by the Korean hands. He gave a high appreciation of the fact that many successes were made in implementing the Party's policy of home production.

Then, he said that different kinds of kimchi from the Ryugyong Kimchi Factory should be produced as finely as to become popular. He stressed the need to observe the rules of production like the mixing ratio of materials and the time of fermentation, put the method of kimchi preparation on a scientific and standard basis and steadily improve the sense of responsibility and technical and skill levels of the workers. He also instructed the factory to choose right kinds of vegetables and seasoning materials as they have effect on the taste, smell and colour of kimchi, and to make a strict demand on the supply of quality materials.

The leader made a suggestion that each province build a modern kimchi factory on the basis of the experience gained from the construction of the Ryugyong Kimchi Factory. Kimchi is one of the Korean people's most favourite traditional dishes and it is well known as one of the world's five health foods, he said, urging the factory to make it more delicious than that produced by individual families and thus make it a favourite dish of the people and the best dish in the world. □



# Song in Vogue Century After Century

ON MAY 5 LAST, THE DEMOCRATIC People's Republic of Korea conferred the Kim Il Sung Prize and Kim Jong Il Prize on the song *We Are the Happiest in the World* through a decree of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly. It is a manifestation of the reverence for President Kim Il Sung who brought the dawn of new life to the Korean nation by liberating them from the military occupation of the Japanese imperialists and established a paradise for them, and Chairman Kim Jong Il who glorified the socialist Korea by safeguarding it securely from the marauding imperialist allied forces during the time of the Arduous March and the forced march.

*Blue is the sky and happy is my heart.  
The sound of an accordion rings out  
far and wide.*

*What a wonderful homeland we have  
A land filled with harmony and hope.  
Our father is Marshal Kim Il Sung,  
Our home is the Party's bosom.  
We are all blood brothers and sisters.  
We are the happiest in the world.*

It is 55 years since the song was made. How is it that the song is still displaying its vitality as famous song symbolizing the socialist country and eternal theme song of the people who are shaping a bright future of the Kim Il Sung nation and Kim Jong Il Korea? There are some unforgettable stories about it.

On September 4, 2012, the supreme leader Kim Jong Un visited a family in Changjon Street in central Pyongyang to congratulate them on their moving to a new apartment. All the more delighted to know it was a family of workers, he chatted with them, and then poured a toast to them. Later, the host and his wife often said to their visitors, "We are ordinary workers. We neither have done anything great for the country nor offered even a handful of sand or a spadeful of cement for the construction of our wonderful apartment block. It is really a great fortune for us, more than we deserved. Moreover, we were honoured to be visited by our respected leader Kim Jong Un and received a toast from him. We could hardly believe it was true. We had sleepless nights for a fortnight. Is there any other country that regards the workers with such respect? We profoundly appreciated that our country is a land of workers where they are treated preferentially."

Koreans like the phrase "misfortune turning into blessing." In August 2015 a lot of residents in Sonbong District, Rason City, in the northernmost tip of Korea, became homeless in an unexpected flood. The supreme leader Kim Jong Un, on hearing it, was deeply concerned about their living. He saw to it that headquarters were set up immediately in the afflicted area for its restoration. In September he inspected the spot and gave tasks to finish the construction of dwelling houses as soon as possible. In early October the leader inspected the spot again to see how the project was accomplished. He checked up on different matters—whether the new houses were better than older ones, if the floor was well heated, if the water supply was in good condition, etc. Then he sent a lot of necessities of life including LCD TVs, clothes, hard-porcelain vessels, foodstuffs, matches and even toilet paper to the flood victims.

On the day of moving to new houses the inhabitants shouted, "Long live our socialism!" and "Long live the Workers' Party of Korea!" And they said, "Is there any warmer care or more benevolent affection than this in the world? We are tearfully thankful to our respected leader Kim Jong Un. He did all he could to stabilize the life of us homeless people."

This is only a simple story. In the past few years the DPRK constructed the Rungna People's Pleasure Ground, Munsu Water Park, Masikryong Ski Resort, Unha Scientists Street, teachers' apartments of Kim Il Sung University and the Kim Chaek University of Technology, and a lot of cultural amenities and sports facilities throughout the capital city. The Songdowon International Children's Camp and the Mangyongdae Schoolchildren's Camp were reconstructed in a modern style, baby homes and orphanages have been built in all areas of the country, and a rest home for the elderly went up in a splendid style. The Okryu Children's Hospital and the Ryugyong Dental Hospital were erected on the scenic bank of the Taedong River.

*Comrades, let us sing a song  
To the accompaniment of the accordion.  
Unnumbered flowers are in full bloom  
In our land where Chollima is on the wing.*

The Korean people believe the song *We Are the Happiest in the World* will reverberate far and wide as song of bliss in the Kim Jong Un era.

*Sim Chol Yong*

# Fruits of Self-reliance



**A** KOREA TODAY Reporter had a talk with Pak Kil Nam, head of the Farm Machine Research Institute, the Farm Machine Industry Management Bureau, the Ministry of Agriculture. Excerpts:

**Would you like to tell me in detail about the new farm machines developed by the researchers of your institute?**

In an effort to glorify the Seventh Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea, we developed some fifty farm machines of 11 kinds which are badly needed in

farming. We decided to honour the Seventh Congress of the WPK with unheard-of labour achievements. We worked out scrupulous plans of research and development, and pushed ahead with them forcefully. Though we had knotty problems, we completed hundreds of designs in only a month, and the related enterprises produced and supplied hundreds of kinds of goods under contract in good time.

All our farm machines—maize seed sower, ditch-digging machine, stone-collecting machine, several kinds of sprayers, weeding plough, general ploughing machine, excavator and potato harvester—were made with our efforts and technology. These machines were made well not only to suit the physical constitution of the Korean people and the geographical features of our country but also to do various farming operations. So they are very popular among the agricultural workers.

With this, we have made what little contribution to the effort to

lay a foundation to produce lots of modern and efficient farm machines in numbers and introduce mechanization into agriculture on a comprehensive scale ahead of schedule.

**I'd like to know about the new farm machines made by farm machine companies under the Farm Machine Industry Management Bureau.**

To glorify the Party Congress, farm machine companies in various areas made 12 kinds of farm machines which are well suited to their geographical features and conditions. A small-sized rice harvester, a mobile maize combine harvester and a small ditch-digging machine and so on—all these are made well to suit the local terrains.

For example, the small-sized rice harvester is very profitable for its great operation efficiency with small oil consumption. This machine was made by the Haeju Tractor Parts Factory. It can collect rice in 3.5 hectares a day. The general ploughing machine made by the Haeju Tractor Farm Ma-

**Efficient farm machines of the Korean style newly manufactured.**





▶ chine Factory and Haeju Kim Je Won Agricultural College is very efficient in crumbling lumps of earth and levelling the field while tilling the deep layers of earth at the same time.

The small ditch-digging machine from the Kwaksan Tractor Farm Machine Factory is designed in such a way as to move easily anywhere, and the knapsack-type sprayer from the Kangso Sprayer Factory, which has a mini-motor in its spraying device, is much economical and efficient in practical work as it sprays chemicals after they are changed into particles by centrifugal force of the revolving devices in it. A trial use of the sprayer at the Posan Cooperative Farm in Kangso District showed that the consumption of chemicals is reduced to 1/20 compared with the former hydraulic-type sprayer and its working efficiency increases five times at least.

All these farm machines are associated with the spirit of self-reliance and self-development of the officials in the farm machine field, scientists, technicians and workers. They conducted the scientific research work, conscious of being responsible for the agriculture of the country together with the farm workers.

I'm sure that our country will have enough farm machines before long. □







## Pleasant Life in Mt. Ryongak

**T**HE MANGYONGDAE Schoolchildren's Camp is situated in the picturesque Mt. Ryongak, one of the eight scenic beauties in Pyongyang, called "Mt. Kungang of Pyongyang." The camp is an additional beauty to the mountain.

It was recently reconstructed to suit the aesthetic sense of the time, thus the campers have a more enjoyable time. Three camping blocks and other structures—dining hall, cultural hall, animal house, boating-ground, outdoor swimming pool, outdoor basketball court and playground, etc.—have been renovated in a

way best suited to the children's psychological qualities.

The bedrooms in the camping blocks, which stand high on the sunny south side facing the Sunhwa River as if to overwhelm peaks of the mountain, are well furnished for the convenience of the campers. Camping Block No. 1 is furnished with a room for different activities and rooms for video and folk games, Block No. 2 with a video game room, an art studio and a clinic, and Block No. 3 with a library.

The dining hall including dining rooms, a birthday-party room and outdoor dining places sits

cozy in the lake—you may feel as if you were eating aboard a ship. It looks like a picture that the campers dive from the high and low boards of the outdoor swimming pool which is matched well with the natural scenery.

Hearing the campers' cheerful sounds from the boating-ground, the outdoor basketball court and the playground, Kim Chol San, head of the camp, said, "The natural scenery of Mt. Ryongak remains unchanged, but the camping condition is getting better and better. Enjoying the camping life, all the children deeply experience the love of the Workers' Party of







► Korea for younger generations and the future.”

In the room for learning mountaineering knowledge children learn, aided by pictures and relief models, how to pitch a tent, make a fire in the open air, climb a cliff, cross a river and collect plants.

On the day of climbing, firstly they collect some plants to acquire various knowledge, and then cook their own meal in an open field at the foot of the mountain. School-children who used to have meals prepared by their mothers try to cook their best foods with the materials provided by the camp. The cooking is done in a competitive way by classes so as to suit their

psychology. Then, they hold a recreation party by classes to sing of their joy and happiness, and a handicraft show in excitement.

Ri Myong Hwa, second-year student from Kinjae Junior Middle School, Sosong District, said, “I can’t realize how fast the time flies. I will prepare myself to be a student faithful to our respected leader Kim Jong Un who has provided us with this unforgettable camping life.”

In the evening, all the campers enjoy themselves singing and playing in the folk game room, karaoke room and video game rooms, adding to the attraction of Mt. Ryongak.

A guiding instructor, Kim Un

Mi, who had camped there ten years before when she was a schoolgirl, said, “Seeing campers climbing the mountain while learning practical knowledge, receiving the birthday spread and drinking soybean milk, I feel that the warm care of the country to train our children into the future pillars is as good as ever.”

The camp went into operation again in June this year after renovation. It arranges thirty sessions of camping from April 15 to November 15. A thousand of pupils mainly from the first to the third grade at junior middle schools are admitted for each session.

*Rim Hye Gyong*



# Original Taste Preserved

**W**HEN WE VISITED A restaurant of the Mangyongdae Tourist Souvenir Exhibition House famous for its beef-rib broth and steamed beef-ribs, we met the head cook Choe Myong Sun. In the restaurant full of the unique aroma of original Korean dishes we could know the cooks' great talent of making national dishes, while we had a talk with Choe over a drink of cool Makkolli (unrefined rice wine).

In 2007 Choe was assigned to the restaurant as head cook. She came to know many foreign visitors liked Korean dishes despite their different palates. She decided to improve national dishes while preserving their tastes. She visited almost all restaurants to meet experienced cooks. There are a lot of restaurants in the country, famous for national cuisine. Even though she had acquired cooking techniques for over 20 years, she was modest and enthusiastic about learning from cooks of other restaurants. So, they transferred their knowledge and experience unsparingly. It was not once or twice that she spent sleepless night studying cooking books. She could know well the superiority of abundant and various national dishes as she delved into the cooking. She did not miss the point of experience and techniques exchanged



on local dishes. *How can we prepare nutritional, healthy dishes with same materials? What kind of national dishes are good from season to season? What sort of effect does it have on health?* She continued her speculation and study. Gradually, she learned how to prepare traditional dishes, tonic foods and special local dishes. Her skill grew higher. Thus, she took the title in the 20<sup>th</sup> Cooking Festival held in celebration of the Day of the Sun and her steamed beef-ribs with ginkgo nut, chestnut, jujube and walnut won first place in the competition held in February this year.

The restaurant encouraged the cooks to learn from her efforts and enthusiasm. Kim Kwang Bok, cook in the restaurant, won the prize in the 21<sup>st</sup> Cooking Festival held in celebration of the Day of the Sun.

The dishes presented by the

restaurant received unstinted praise from experts and devotees, because they had not only original tastes, special appearance and colour produced from refined cooking ability and skills but also high ornamental effect and nutritional value.

The restaurant serves tens of kinds of national dishes including Sinsollo, steamed chicken with seven kinds of aroma, carp broth, broiled Songi mushroom, Kimchi, Songphyon, Pyongyang hot rice and soup, Pyongyang cold noodle, fermented flatfish, mung-bean pancake and hardboiled pig-rib.

Myong Sun said, "Our restaurant often arranges national cuisine shows and practices. On those occasions I have a deeper understanding of our national cuisine getting on a strikingly scientific and artistic footing."

*Kim Kwang Myong*



# My Daughter Is Walking

I HAD MY DAUGHTER AT the Pyongyang Maternity Hospital that the Korean women call “parents’ home.” Seeing her in sweet sleep in my arms I was in rapture, thinking whether I should bring her up as a musician or an athlete. Seeing her growing charmingly was the source of happiness of my family.

We, however, fell into a pool of tears when she, nine months old, was diagnosed as congenital dislocation of thigh bone joint. It hurt my heart severely. When I saw other children of my daughter’s age toddling guided by the hand of their mothers, I could not but shed tears of hopelessness over the worry that she had to walk with a limp for her whole life. Agonizing over her destiny I took her to the Okryu Children’s Hospital. After examining her, Jong Yong Ho, head of the department of the limb trauma and orthopedic surgery, told me not to worry too much, encouraging that

she could be cured.

So, I and my daughter were admitted into the hospital soon. But I was still in anxiety if they could treat her. One day several days later a woman came to see the department head with a girl university student. I was told that the student had been completely cured of congenital dislocation of thigh bone joint 16 years before by the head doctor. It had happened so long before that the doctor could not recognize her at once, and the girl also could not remember the past as she was so young at that time. But their meeting was very impressive. I often witnessed such happenings, which gave me confidence. And when I saw such congenital problems as deformed heart and cerebral blood vessels cured in a short span of time, I could fully understand the medical qualifications of the hospital.

At last my daughter took the plaster bandage off. When I was

standing in a nervous frame of mind, she ran up to me, calling “mama.” Seeing her walking in a complete recovery which I had wished even in a dream, and the medical staff smiling in delight, tears of happiness ran down my cheeks.

I took photos of my daughter playing on the slide and riding a tricycle in the indoor playground of the hospital all day long. During her 17 months of stay in the hospital she received a lot of nutritive foods as well as treatment, but I don’t have any idea of the cost. My two-year-old daughter started toddling at the hospital and learned “Thank you, doctor” above all other words. Indeed, the hospital represented the genuine image of our socialist country. The reality of my country where the children are the kings of the country is reflected in the existence of the hospital and its medical equipment, and the medical workers’ sincere devotion to the children.

When I left the hospital I stopped in front of the acrylic picture *We Are the Happiest in the World* in the entrance hall, which depicts the bright smile of the children. I said to myself, “They say a mother’s love for her children knows no bounds, but there’s more than that about my socialist country. It brought my daughter Yon Jong to her feet with a greater love than I can give. My country has completely relieved her of her worry and inspired a great hope in her. It is just the genuine mother of my daughter.”

*Jong Yong,  
Neighbourhood Unit No. 54,  
Janghun-dong No. 1,  
Mangyongdae District,  
Pyongyang*

**Ri Yon Jong has her leg successfully cured at the Okryu Children’s Hospital.**



## Strongly Supported by Science and Technology

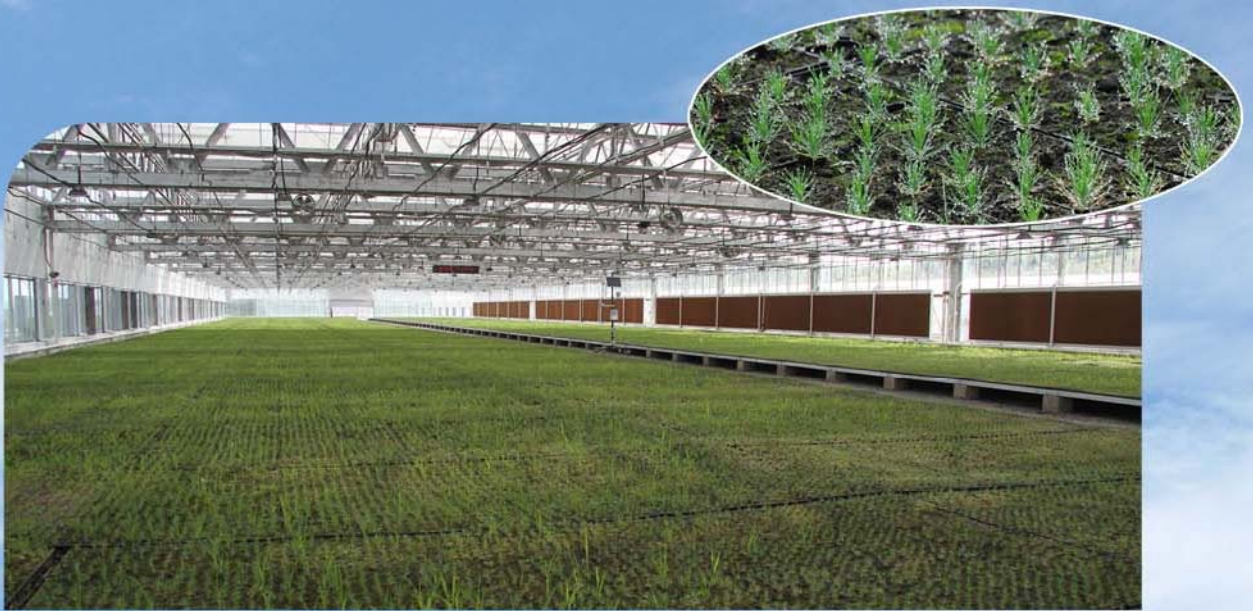
**O**NE OF THESE DAYS I WENT TO TREE Nursery No. 122 of the Korean People's Army, which is leading the production of saplings in the country on the basis of scientific, industrial and intensive treatment of the growing of saplings. There I found a crowd of visitors looking round the nursery.

"How do you deal with the matter of temperature and humidity?" one of them asked Pak Jin Chol, a researcher of the nursery.

"We use the integrated control system to get all necessary conditions and environment for sapling production, including temperature and humidity," ►









A sapling packing and storage house.



► Pak replied.

From him I knew that the nursery had been laid out in a matter of several months instead of the old formula of ten years, and that all optimal conditions are provided automatically for the growing of saplings, such as temperature, humidity, sunshine, carbon dioxide, ventilation, irrigation and nourishment. Looking round three glasshouses, four plastic-plated greenhouses, an open-air cultivation ground and an experimental area for acclimatization, I could see different kinds of data in the greenhouses and open-air meteorological data being transmitted to the general control office, which makes necessary arrangements for the growing of saplings.

Different kinds of sprinklers and built-in-wall dripping pumps, controlled by computer, were im-



portant facilities in providing proper temperature and humidity in the greenhouses.

In the open-air cultivation area there are mobile field meteorological observation facilities, which collect all meteorological data and send them to the general control office.

The saplings in the greenhouses go through a thorough examination and treatment process. It is based on full-scale automation, equipped with such facilities as vacuum selector, gravitational selector, seed cooling and drying machine, and high-voltage DC seed treatment device, so that the husking, selecting, drying, sterilizing and stimulating jobs could be done on a flowline basis.

The light-substratum shop is also wonderful. Fed with materials easily available in the country, the production, ranging from pulverization, selection, mixing, fermentation to drying, is done on a scientific and technical footing, ensuring optimal quality of the substratum.



A seed selecting and treating shop.





**A round cutting ground.**



► What is particularly interesting is the seed-sowing flowline. There Ri Kyong Su, researcher from the Mining Machinery Institute of the State Academy of Sciences, explained, “We are quite attached to this seed-sowing flowline. It is completely automatic from transport of the substratum, mixing, carrying, tamping, sowing of seeds to setting of vessels. It is highly productive, and consumes much less power. We are proud of it all the more because we manufactured it with our own efforts and technology.”

The shop is lined with facilities of mixing and filling the substratum, which is the primary course of the saplings production.

Made up of the automatic control division, the operation control division and the production management division, the integrated production system plays the central and core role in the overall management of the nursery.

The researchers of the nursery’s sci-tech institute, with a high sense of their leading role in the nation’s campaign of afforestation, are doing the seed-collecting and breeding work along scientific and technical lines. They make scientific analysis of nutrition of saplings and soil, and develop advanced methods of identifying and examining forest blights for adoption of special measures. Thanks to their efforts, a huge number of saplings of dozens of choice species are growing in the plain area covering scores of hectares.

Pak Jin Chol said, “We researchers are very proud of our work at this great nursery that is leading the country in developing the science of forestry. I’m sure we’ll be able to fulfil our duty because we have the spirit of self-development first and rely on the strength of science and technology.”

*Kim Un Chol*

**A sapling show hall.**



## Factory With Many Students



**T**WO YEARS AGO I MET the general manager of the Rangnang Disabled Ex-soldiers' Plastic Goods Factory. I still remember what he said at the time, "I was an officer of the Korean People's Army 15 years ago. In my childhood I was eager to be a soldier. But I never imagined I would become general manager. But I have no regret. This is a small factory, but it is enough for me to do my best for my socialist country." In the course of remodelling the structure of a compressor cylinder and making the con-

dition for production of vessels by extrusion-blow moulding, while attending the study-while-working course, he wrote some papers and contributed them to several sci-tech magazines. After that he was awarded the doctorate. His story gave me a deep impression. At the time I knew his head was filled with all ideas to refashion his factory as required by the developing reality.

One of these days I had an opportunity to visit the factory again situated in Rangnang District, Pyongyang and confirm the

validity of his ideas. Entering the factory, I could hardly see any changes about the factory. Smart production buildings in a rather small area and a small park wooded with different kinds of trees were what I had already seen. If there was anything new, it was the sci-tech learning space.

The factory recently established an integrated production system in cooperation with teachers and researchers of the Kim Chaek University of Technology, the system which makes it possible to control in a unified way the





► process, quality, power supply and business management. In order to make the system prove its worth in practice, all the workers of the factory had to acquire the relevant knowledge—and that as soon as possible. The factory already had many workers who were enrolled in the study-while-working system. But seeing the nationwide system of distance learning college actively introduced in a large number of units for its great profitability, general manager Kang Nam Ik made up his mind to introduce the distance education system to let more of his workers enjoy the benefits from the system. Then, he pushed ahead with the laying of the sci-tech learning space, although he was busy managing the operation of the factory.

It is really a fruitful work. Now any worker can sit in the learning space any time they choose to receive lectures given by professors of relevant colleges.

Necessary conditions were arranged to ensure not only the education by the nationwide network but also lectures by techni-

cal personnel of the factory. Ryom Un Gyong, graduate from the Pyongyang Han Tok Su University of Light Industry, is a lecturer of the factory. She gives e-lectures on technical problems arising in the field including “Application features of PP” and “Features and differences of extrusion blow and injection blow.” Every afternoon lectures are given to each workteam between five o’clock and six o’clock. Sometimes the chief engineer and other technical officials, even the general manager, become a lecturer.

Sci-tech problems are solved on the spot in time and in this course the number of inventors is increasing among the workers. A typical example is the manufacture of an automatic raw materials feeder and a roll van. Worker Ri Chang Rim who participated in manufacturing the automatic feeder says, “When I was discharged from military service for my severe wound I was disappointed. But now I enjoy worthwhile life. Yesterday I was happy that I could do a suitable job for my condition at this factory, and

today I am proud that I can study and make as much as any other workers to contribute to production at the factory with my knowledge and skill. This leads me to the bright future.”

The workers’ technical level is rising higher as the days go by. This year alone, they set up new technical targets like home-production of raw and other materials, development of roll-compacting roller of the expanding extruder, manufacture of a plastic tube cutter and development of a printing ink consistometer, and are making great efforts to attain the goals. Every effort is directed to making popular goods that are favourite with the general public at home and abroad.

Now the factory has more than 110 college graduates and nearly 30 workers are learning in the distance learning college. All of them are full of enthusiasm to be deeply involved in implementation of the Workers’ Party of Korea’s policy to make all people well versed in science and technology.

*Yom Song Hui*



## Daring and Persistent Efforts

ONE OF LAST YEAR'S events in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea was a splendid banquet given in honour of the workers, technicians and managers at the Kim Jong Thae Electric Locomotive Complex who had made a new model of subway car of the Korean style. Sitting on the occasion were also some researchers from the Sunchon Chemical Complex, who had developed acrylic-resin used for coating the subway car.

It was three years ago that they launched the project to develop the painting material. The production of resin-based painting material involved very difficult problems in establishing its continuous processes as they include complicated synthesis of basic explosive materials. For this reason, it is usual that either a complete set of production facilities is imported from other countries that can manufacture them as a whole or only the processes of synthesizing coating and colouring materials are laid to use the initially processed material imported from abroad.

The researchers at the industrial technology institute of the complex set a target of establishing a complete process by their own efforts for manufacture of the coating material. At that time, however, they had no documents for reference, so they had to identify the source of painting materials first.

Assisted by the Ministry of Chemical Industry, the officials, workers and technicians of their complex as well as scientists in relevant sectors, the development team explored the

virginland inch by inch, carrying out one experiment after another.

In the course of this, they could solve scientific and technical problems to ensure the quality of the products in terms of gloss, resistance to sunshine, climate and water, adhesion and alkalinity. And they also succeeded in identifying suitable polymerization conditions—temperature, period of time, method of mixing additives, and kind of additives.

Meanwhile, the technicians and designers of the complex finished the drawing up of a process plan in a short span of time by joining their creative wisdom. In addition, the automatic system researchers at the Automation Engineering Faculty, Kim Chaek University of Technology, developed the automatic system turning the acrylic acid synthesizing process, the core part in the production system, into an acrylic

acid and ester synthesizing process. As a result, the process of producing acrylic-resin painting was laid completely in only one year.

The technicians and researchers of the complex worked out a system of sensing and warning the danger of explosion after studies of bulky documents and real-time simulations. Based on confirmation of the stability in starting and operating the processes of material mixture and oxidation, the test operation was conducted successfully.

The plastic paints from the complex can be used widely in various sectors—agriculture, chemistry, metallurgy, extraction, coal mine, daily necessities industry and construction—for their good quality in resisting light and water.

In the days of establishing the production system, the man-





# Best Scientist

**I**N THE DEMOCRATIC People's Republic of Korea scientists and technicians devote their wisdom and efforts unsparingly to the building of a socialist power. Among them are dean Kim Ho, Merited Scientist, and his teachers and researchers of the automatic engineering faculty of the Kim Chaek University of Technology. They set up an integrated automatic system for factories and enterprises with a large-scale continuous production process for the first time in the country.

Kim Ho decided to undertake this task in May 2013. At the time his faculty was giving assistance to the project of putting a factory on the automatic and unmanned basis. As head of the research team, Kim realized that without establishing an integrated automatic system the factory would have not a few difficulties in production even if automatic and unmanned processes were laid. He knew he could not content himself with field automation that covers the range from quality designing to production. He made up his mind to establish an integrated automatic system, which consists in large-scale continuous production process based on the merge of the automatic system of production process and the business management support system, both of which suit the local condition.

As it was a tremendous research task which could not be solved by a few people, he formed

a team with able teachers and researchers of his faculty. The team members had rich experience in modernizing factories and enterprises, but at first they were quite at a loss to decide their research direction at the factory. However, when they pooled their wisdom and efforts, they could solve knotty problems gradually. The most difficult problem was how to develop a quality control support system that is an information processing system aimed at scientific management of production activities and control of the best quality of goods. With tireless studies and through hundreds of consultations, they fixed control setup values of all indices of separate processes, and thus succeeded in completing the quality control support system. They also applied this idea to development of an intelligent information processing technique and produced massive functional programs, thus establishing an integrated production management system.

This standardized integrated system of large-scale continuous production processes turned out efficient in the nearly one-year-long test operation at the factory. It was introduced to some factories including the Pyongyang Condiment Factory, the Pyongyang Municipality Mushroom Farm and the Pyongyang Corn Processing Factory, proving effective.

Supreme leader Kim Jong Un, on his visit to a foodstuff factory



in October 2014, scrutinized a general display screen and said that the factory's integrated production management system was on the highest level in the country in terms of size, intelligence and information, and that it was a proud success that such an excellent system had been developed with the efforts of the Korean people themselves. He highly appreciated that the Kim Chaek University of Technology is the sci-tech hardcore that brings the Workers' Party of Korea's intentions and plans into reality with its practical sci-tech achievements and that it is the engine leading the economic development of the country vigorously.

Kim Ho was elected as best scientist and technician in 2015 for his extraordinary achievement which was a contribution to the development of the country's science and technology and the economy.

He says he will faithfully perform his mission as teacher and scientist.

*Sim Hyon Jin*

► agers, workers and technicians there not only conducted the work of making and installing intricate facilities including an oxidation reactor, a heater, an evaporator and a quenching machine but also established an efficient operating

system inclusive of a general controlling office. In addition, the complex changed its appearance anew by erecting production buildings, a sci-tech learning space and welfare facilities.

Thanks to the tireless efforts

of the employees who are advancing vigorously to attain a higher goal by their own efforts, the production capacity is rising steadily.

*Sim Chol Yong*

# Home Production of Terra Cottom

**T**HE TEACHERS AND RESEARCHERS AT the Polymer Chemistry Department, the Faculty of Chemistry, Kim Il Sung University, studied and developed polyurethane to substitute rubber, thus decreasing the rate of dependence on import in different sectors of the national economy. They also made artificial crystalline lens for treatment of cataract.

*Let's make it useful whatever we study*—this is the motto of the teachers and researchers. In the spirit they recently made Terra Cottom which is badly needed for the work of afforesting and landscaping the whole country.

To make Terra Cottom some countries made resin granules and mixed it with pozzolana and nutritive substances, but Korea has no raw material needed for resin production.

At the beginning, the researchers of the university made Terra Cottom by importing resin. Though application of the material turned out effective, they were not content with it. The dependence on importing the raw material was not their aim, and they felt

shameful.

So they engrossed themselves in the research of Terra Cottom of Korean style; their efforts were concentrated on the research of resin that had been studied by researcher Rim Jong Ae. Failures came, but they joined their wisdom.

Looking back upon the days, Dr. Rim Yong Son, head of the department, says, “The research work is different from thinking. We devoted ourselves to whatever task we had to do.”

At last they succeeded in making an absorptive resin using materials available in the country and then continued their research work to raise the resin's capacity for absorbing water. Based on it, they developed Terra Cottom of Korean style.

Generally trees were grown first in the greenhouse and then transplanted in the open-air cultivation field, before finally planted in the mountain. However, this formula was not so good for the rooting of trees. When the researchers applied what they had developed the rate of rooting increased to 80-90 percent, and the quality of soil improved—it was profitable in many ways. Then, they obtained successes in the study of forest, including the development of a root-protecting substance and a tree leaf multiplication inhibitor. During the days they found out a method of dissolving resin in water, thus producing a fertilizer-coating substance. When the slow-acting fertilizer they made was used in the agricultural field, the consumption of fertilizer decreased with the times of application dwindled, thus saving manpower. For their achievements a Certificate of Sci-tech Achievement 2015 was awarded to them.

Managers of the Pyongyang International Airport sent them a letter of thanks because they had successfully laid lawns around the air terminal with Terra Cottom developed by the researchers. Such letters come often, and the teachers and researchers of the university redouble their efforts for education and research with firmer resolution. To enhance the function of absorbing water and raise the absorbing speed is their target at the moment. They are now intensifying their work to increase the scope of its application.

*Rim Hye Gyong*





# Conquerors

**E**IGHT YEARS AGO, A PATIENT WITH A gastric cancer was rushed into the abdominal surgery department of the teaching hospital of the Pyongyang Medical College of Kim Il Sung University. He was at death's door. Chief surgeon Rim Sung Il and his staff had an immediate discussion and performed an operation. It was successful.

Some people foretold that his life would last only a few years although it was a successful operation. Eight years have passed since then, but he is still healthy and enthusiastic at art creation for the people.

The abdominal surgeons have performed successful operations on difficult cases like hepatectomy and pancreoduodenectomy, and saved a large number of patients from the jaws of death. "All my doctors are working hard to make our department into a proficient team that can perform any kind of abdominal operations, a team of international standard," says Rim.

It happened when they were trying to establish an operating method by total gastrectomy. Half of their patients are those with a gastric cancer. Some of them have various kinds of complications. Considering this situation, the surgeons determine an operating method suitable to the physical characteristics and complications of the patients.

"Operation with confidence will always be successful," says Kim Myong Bok, doctor of the department. All the doctors and nurses say that the confidence does not come of its own accord and that it is based not only on high scientific and technical attainments but on their sincere care for the patients as well.

Though the total gastrectomy was very complicated, the surgeons were courageous enough to introduce it into clinical operation. It was not easy to connect the esophagus to the small intestines. The task of connecting blood vessels had to be approached in a careful, courageous and swift manner.

Rim stood in the van of the difficult work. He polished his skill by repeated drills and worked hard to acquire deep understanding of varieties of physi-



cal characteristics. And on the day of discussion, he told his staff about his experience and let them exchange their experience.

One of those days a critical case was rushed to the department from a provincial hospital. All the surgeons turned their eyes to Rim nervously. The chief decided to carry out an operation on the patient. The operation room became a concern of the whole hospital as well as the department of abdominal surgery. It took over two hours and was successful. Now the patient was put under intensive care. His life index was normal but the doctors were never relaxed. All the medical staff watched him day and night. Surgeon Kim Jong Hui and nurse Pak Kyong Hwa prepared nutritional foods for him. Thanks to such sincerity, the patient got well and returned to his work after scores of days of treatment.

Rim has carried out operations on dozens of patients with cancer. And his research papers such as *Clinical Study on Laparoscopic Common Bile Duct Exploration* and *Clinical Study on the Laparoscopic Colectomy of Colon Cancer* were published on the international gazette of Kim Il Sung University and a foreign scientific and technical journal.

Today they are working energetically for the research on various operations to remove cancer, an incurable disease around the world.

*Kim Il Ryong*

# Invariable Road of Korea



**I**N MAY LAST supreme leader Kim Jong Un, in his report to the Seventh Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea on the work of the Central Committee, stated that the Party and the government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea will invariably advance straight ahead along the road of independence, Songun and socialism, regardless of changes in the situation and relations around the country.

The international situation has changed ceaselessly as well as the relations around the DPRK. The WPK, however, has marched forward dynamically along the road of independence, Songun and socialism it chose. In retrospect,

Korea had to face the allied forces of imperialism that ran amok in an attempt to make a unipolar world while availing themselves of the collapse of socialism in some countries. Nevertheless, the DPRK has vigorously advanced forward along the road of building a thriving nation under the wise leadership of the WPK, with confidence in victory of socialism.

Independence is the consistent revolutionary mode and practice of the WPK. The Party has thoroughly maintained the principle of independence on the protracted road of revolution, built up a powerful driving force of the revolution, and smashed the imperialists' counterrevolutionary offensive.

In 1993 a problem cropped up

in drawing up a joint statement to announce what was agreed on at the DPRK-USA talks. Regarding the main item on the agenda, the US attempted to cut its commitment to no use of its nuclear weapons against the DPRK. Seeing through the underhand intention of the US the DPRK persistently demanded that the expression denoting its stand be incorporated in the statement. After a heated argument the US had no other choice but to accept the DPRK's demand.

Another problem was the expression of "respecting sovereignty." To the DPRK's proposal the US shook head, showing disapproval of it. It pointed out that "respecting sovereignty" of the country with no diplomatic rela- ►



► tions, with which it had had a war, was unacceptable to the US side. Now when the DPRK stubbornly insisted on adopting the expression of “respecting the socialist system,” the Americans said that they had decided to respect the DPRK’s system at last. As a result, the second problem was also settled as demanded by the DPRK. Thus the country safeguarded its independent dignity and honour. Commenting on the talks the American media said that it was “unconditional surrender of the US diplomacy to the diplomacy of north Korea.”

The DPRK has exercised its sovereignty in the world political arena and made dynamic progress along the road it chose because it has resolutely crushed the anti-independent moves of the imperialist forces while holding high the banner of independence all the time. The road to exalt the might of the Juche idea and carry out the revolutionary cause of Juche pioneered on Mt. Paektu is just the road of Songun. This is the philosophical principle the Korean people have acquired through the actual struggle. Without having strength of its own and powerful self-reliant military force, it would be impossible to defeat imperialism, defend the party and the state, and ensure the safety of the people—this is an undeniable reality of today. The wars in Afghanistan and Iraq in the new century which were committed under the cloak of “anti-terrorism” give the truth that powerful force of arms should be applied to beat the imperialists who are running amok.

The Workers’ Party of Korea securely ensured the dignity of the country by dint of the might of Songun during the grim years when the imperialists were bringing in dark clouds of nuclear war

while clinging to the anti-DPRK hostile policy more viciously than ever before. In coping with the ever-increasing nuclear threat of the allied forces of imperialism headed by the US the WPK transformed the country into a nuclear state. Whenever tense, touch-and-go situations prevailed and the country was thrown into a grave danger, the WPK saved the Korean peninsula from the catastrophe of war by virtue of Songun politics, thus safeguarding the world peace and security with credit. A military analyst commented: The time has changed greatly. North Korea doesn’t remain in isolation anymore. It has laid a complete international encirclement around the US while beefing up its military potentials which ensure it wins victory even single-handedly. It is the US that is in isolation in the international community.

The revolutionary principle that peace and prosperity of the country rest on arms of the revolution is the invariable standpoint of the DPRK as long as imperialism exists on the earth. The socialism of Korea is the Juche-oriented one achieving development and prosperity of the country on the principle of national independence. Socialism is the eternal cradle of life to the Korean people. It is to be validated by the popular policies enforced by the country invariably whether it was in good time or bad. In the period of the Arduous March and the forced march when Korea underwent such a difficult food shortage the supply of soya milk to the children was not suspended and the free medical care was given to all people as ever. With the enforcement of the universal 12-year compulsory education the quality of education and edification of students has risen onto a

higher level, and everyone is involved in the study-while-working system to become well-versed in science and technology.

The present time is characteristic of conflicts between countries owing to the imperialists’ moves of division and alienation and the ensuing refugee crisis which is similar to a “great racial migration.” But the socialism of Korea is working new miracles in all fields of the economy and culture despite the imperialists’ anti-socialist campaign.

The WPK will go ahead steadfastly along the road of independence, Songun and socialism. The independent world is the one free from domination and subjugation, aggression and interference, the one in which all countries and nations have sovereignty and equality. Only when independence prevails in the world, could the aspiration of humankind to prosperity be achieved.

Today the imperialists’ attempt to check the movement for global independence is reaching extremes. In particular, the US is resorting to vicious moves to stifle and isolate the DPRK which is leading the struggle to realize global independence. However, the pride and self-confidence of the Korean People’s Army and the Korean people, who have defended independence and justice, are rising high. The WPK, in the future, too, will not make even a single step back on the road of defending independence and justice in any trials, and fight staunchly to attain its aim.

The aspiration and desire of humankind to build an independent world is rising higher than ever before. And in the struggle to build the independent world the WPK will always perform the vanguard role.

*Yom Song Hui*

# Compass of the Age of Independence

*(Continued from the last issue)*

**I**N APRIL 2012 CHAIRMAN Kim Jong Un of the Workers'

Party of Korea formulated the revolutionary ideas of President Kim Il Sung and Chairman Kim Jong Il as Kimilsungism-Kimjongilism which is an integrated system of the Juche-oriented idea, theory and method, regarding their thoughts as inseparable from one another. He illuminated that Kimilsungism-Kimjongilism is, in its essence, the idea of giving priority to the popular masses. He said that nothing is more precious than the people, the master of the country, and that nothing is nobler than their interest. He is making selfless and devoted efforts for the good of the people true to the noble intention of his predecessors who devoted all their lives to the implementation of the politics of prioritizing, respecting and loving the people, the politics which had been unheard-of in the history.

Meanwhile, the imperialists, all over the world, are committing outrages to colonize other countries by force of arms and subordinate them to their control. Independence is the lifeline of every nation. The future of a country depends on whether the independence is ensured or not.

The Democratic People's Republic of Korea is consistently endeavouring to make the US agree to conclude a peace treaty. Nevertheless, the US conducts joint military exercises every year, including large-scale drills for pre-emptive nuclear strike, abrogating all the DPRK-US agreements. In summer last year, it brought the situation in the Korean peninsula

to the brink of war.

At this juncture, the DPRK never shrank back in the face of the US's aggressive manoeuvres, and fought with the great power of army-people unity.

Kim Jong Un neutralized the hair-trigger situation teetering on the brink of armed conflict owing to the grave political and military provocations by the hostile forces, defended the dignity and security of his country from possible calamities and defended the global peace with honour.

To put a final end to the US's war manoeuvres to destroy the DPRK, the DPRK first carried out an A-bomb test successfully in 2006 and an H-bomb test with success on January 6, 2016. Thus, H-bombs—which had been in the hand of the five permanent members of the United Nations Security Council alone—were also retained by the forces of independence so soon. They are no more exclusive property of the imperialists.

Today the DPRK has become a powerful nuclear state capable of safeguarding its sovereignty and dignity. This means its decisive victory in the struggle for independence against imperialism. This shows well that when it is determined to defend its dignity by the united effort of its people, any country, though small, can crush any imperialists' aggressive manoeuvres and advance along the road of independence.

With the success in H-bomb test, the DPRK has attained a guarantee to concentrate all its efforts on economic construction to improve the people's living standards while defending the nation from the possible pre-



emptive nuclear strike of the imperialists.

### 3. Asia desires eternal peace and prosperity

The global population is over seven thousand million at the moment and the population of Asia will soon reach five thousand million. The total number of population of India and China together makes up one third of the global population.

The motive force of the global changes and development is just the popular masses. When they are awakened to correct ideology and united as one in the struggle, they can demonstrate their inexhaustible strength. If the Asian people who are making up over a half of the world population become conscious and unite in such an ideology to open up a new age, Asia will be the most developed region in the world.

Looking back upon the Japanese history, it is none other than the US imperialists that invaded Japan and has dominated it for a long period of 70 years. Nevertheless, some Japanese people with no correct understanding of history believe that their nation is under the protection of the US's nuclear umbrella—this is deplor-



► able.

In 1945 when the defeat of the Japanese imperialists was drawing near in World War II, the US slaughtered Japanese people en masse by bombing large cities in Japan. In particular, in March 1945 a hundred thousand died in Tokyo in massive air raids every day and the total number of victims reached as many as one million.

The US troops landed in Okinawa on March 26, 1945 and 200 000 Japanese fell victims in the ground battles in Japan until September of the same year. The US imperialists dropped an atomic bomb in Hiroshima on August 6, 1945 and another one in Nagasaki three days later for the first time in history. The total number of the dead due to the atomic bombings ran up to over 200 000 that year. The number of victims increased year after year, reaching over 500 000 up to date.

After killing so many people by using A-bombs, the US, using its force over the world, repressed the struggle for independence and socialism conducted by the masses of the people against US imperialism. After the war, it set up its military bases all across Japan and implicated the country in its world strategy. Japan financed the US for the Korean, Vietnam and Iraq wars and the US fighter aircraft departed from Okinawa.

Despite the ardent desire of the Japanese people for peace, the Abe government pushed up the preparation to make new laws so that Japan could wage a war—all this is against the articles of the Constitution which bans going to war.

We, Japanese people, must make our country into an independent and peaceful one. The basic way is to study and disseminate Kimilsungism-Kimjongilism and translate it into

reality.

In his speech in celebration of the centenary of the birth of President Kim Il Sung, Kim Jong Un expressed his firm determination that he would carry forward the revolutionary cause of Juche to completion holding aloft the great banner of Kimilsungism-Kimjongilism.

The Japanese adherents to the Juche idea, after visiting the DPRK to celebrate the centenary of the birth of the President and taking part in the international symposium on the Juche idea, formed the Japanese Association for the Study of Kimilsungism-Kimjongilism in Tokyo on returning home. Similar organizations came into birth one after another in major cities and regions. In February 2014 the Japanese National Liaison Committee for the Study of Kimilsungism-Kimjongilism was formed in the form of association of the organizations. In January this year there were held a seminar on the Juche idea and an artistic performance in Okinawa.

Japan must study the Juche idea if it is to be independent. Today the progressive Japanese people are paying deep attention to the effort to acquire national independence because they know the Juche idea.

In fact, the number of people who are working to make Japan an independent and peaceful country under the banner of Kimilsungism-Kimjongilism is increasing day by day in many areas. The International Institute of the Juche Idea was built in Tokyo on April 9, 1978.

At present, the Juche idea followers are increasing on a daily basis in the Asian countries like India and their groups are conducting brisk activities. India is a big country with a population of one thousand two hundred million and a long history and bril-

liant culture. Aspiring to the politics of independence, it has made achievements in the economy, too.

In April 1974 a society for the study of the Juche idea was organized in India for the first time in the world and has been at work. The Asian Regional Institute of the Juche Idea was also organized in India on September 7, 1980. Since then, the work of studying and disseminating the Juche idea, the only guiding idea of the age, has been briskly conducted in the Asian Continent.

In January 2013, a national seminar was held in New Delhi with the participation of people of all strata including teachers, professors, lawyers, journalists, social activists and party leaders. Societies for the study of the Juche idea are also active in Nepal, Bangladesh, Mongolia, Sri Lanka, Pakistan, Thailand as well as other regions of Asia.

A society for the study of Kimilsungism-Kimjongilism was organized in New Delhi, India in November 2015. It was a significant event in the struggle of the Indians for independence.

I'm sure that the establishment of the society will be a foundation to advance actively the cause of independence of the Indian people. I'm convinced that the might of the people who live up to the requirements of Kimilsungism-Kimjongilism is infinite and that no life is more valuable than the one of serving the great popular masses.

Concluding my article, I declare my firm determination that in the future, too, I will go along this road with a single mind together with other Juche idea followers in the world upholding the banner of Kimilsungism-Kimjongilism.

*Kenichi Ogami,  
Secretary General of the  
International Institute  
of the Juche Idea*

# Different Kinds of Sporting Goods Produced

**T**HE DEMOCRATIC PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF Korea, heading for a sports power, is paying greater state concern to the sports sector. Thus, in June 2016 the modern Pyongyang Sports Equipment and Materials Factory with a total floor space of some 9 980 square metres went online in the Sports Village on Chongchun Street. In the three-storied building varieties of sporting goods in great demand are produced for not only athletes but also teenagers and working people.

The factory's production and management are on a high level of modernization and IT application. A strict quality control system is in operation to ensure the quality of goods so that they comply with the international standards.

Kim Thae Sok, chief engineer of the factory, says, "My factory has established an integrated production control system for comprehensive management of production. We developed a globularity measuring device, an elasticity testing device, a water-absorbency testing device and a ball-ejecting

device with our own efforts and technology. These make up a strict quality control system."

The factory consists of many workshops of cutting, sewing, lamination and finishing ironing, a general control office, and a product examination section; it produces 10 kinds of balls including football, volleyball and table tennis ball, 11 kinds of gloves including those for boxing and field hockey, and 10 kinds of nets including those for football, volleyball, table tennis and basketball. Additionally it turns out varieties of sporting goods including weightlifting belt, shooting cap, punch bag and boxing headgear.

The lamination workshop produces high-quality synthetic leather with a machine developed by the daily necessities institute of the State Academy of Sciences.

An Ok Son, worker of the factory, says, "We are very happy to see athletes and other people use our balls."

Researchers of the factory newly developed a parting agent in cooperation with professional re- ▶







► search institutes, thus laying a foundation for mass-production of boxing gloves. The factory conducted the work of improving whiteness of shuttlecock, thereby raising it up to 85 percent. And it put the production of shuttlecock on an industrial basis using the feather detergent developed by the Pyongyang Han Tok Su University of Light Industry.

Sporting goods produced by the factory are on sale in shops in Pyongyang and local areas.

The factory puts great effort in operation of the sci-tech learning space, laboratories and technical preparation section. It produces varieties of sporting goods including basketball for field training. Seeing piles of sporting goods in the storehouse, people are sure that the public enthusiasm for sport will rise higher and that the sporting techniques will further develop.

*Pak Yong Il*



# Immortal Youth

*(Continued from the last issue)*

ONE DAY IN EARLY March 1975, several days after the welcome-home party was given in honour of Pak Yong Sun's world championship at the People's Palace of Culture, the director of the sports team hurried to the training ground to tell Pak that she was called in by the leader Kim Jong Il.

Pak, calming down her excitement with difficulty, went to see him with a bunch of flowers, the gold medal, trophy, crown and belt she had received at the 33<sup>rd</sup> World Table Tennis Championships. She presented the fragrant flowers to the leader in the name of her sports team. Seeing her trophy and gold medal Kim Jong Il was very pleased, and asked her to put on the crown and belt. Then he posed for a souvenir photograph with her.

A few days later Pak Yong Sun had the highest honour of meeting President Kim Il Sung with some leading staff of the sports team, and Kim Hui Jin, Son Kil Chon and Kang Nung Ha were also present there. On hearing of their arrival, the President put aside his work to receive them. Shaking their hands warmly the President said kindly that he had made time intentionally to see Pak Yong Sun, having heard of

Pak's return home as world champion. He asked Pak how old she was and where she went to school. Then he praised her highly, saying that she had performed a great feat that time. And he asked her about the championships.

Attracted by his kind-heartedness she told about the whole process of matches without

ued to say that he was pleased with her indomitable fighting spirit, and that fighting to the last persistently was her merit. Then he added that with that fighting spirit one can beat any rival, and that as she had had such a good spirit she had become the world table tennis queen. Calling Pak to his side he put a watch on her wrist as gift. Now he asked her to



reserve.

Son Kil Chon, head of the delegation to the world championships, stood up and told the President that Pak had concluded almost all matches, including the quarterfinal, in the fifth round, and that sometimes she had fought unyieldingly to the last one point even when she was five points behind—thus winning all the matches.

The President said that it was the anti-Japanese guerrilla army-style fighting whereby they had fought to the last man. He contin-

ued to say that he was pleased with her indomitable fighting spirit, and that fighting to the last persistently was her merit. Then he added that with that fighting spirit one can beat any rival, and that as she had had such a good spirit she had become the world table tennis queen. Calling Pak to his side he put a watch on her wrist as gift. Now he asked her to

In late March 1977 the DPRK table tennis team arrived at Birmingham, the venue of the 34<sup>th</sup> World Table Tennis Championships. The city was known as a hub of the British industry and commerce. On March 26, the opening ceremony of the championships was held with a large attendance. The championships began with men's and women's



► team events, and the women's team of the DPRK came third for the first time at the world championships with the score of winning seven of the eight matches. That was the target they had set before leaving their country.

The next day the women's singles began, attracting nearly 100 excellent players. Pak Yong Sun beat off the British and Romanian opponents soundly to be qualified to the quarterfinals. The quarterfinal matches were fought between the world aces from the DPRK, Sweden, China, former Soviet Union, Japan, France and south Korea. They were all spectacular.

The experts and journalists from different countries watched the match between Pak Yong Sun and Zhou Xiangyun of China attentively. Pak's drive was distinctive and unique, and her match was somewhat oriented to speed campaign and bold offensive, commanding special public favour. A lot of people including journalists, experts and amateurs photographed the match intensively. The match between Pak and Zhou was the world-famous exhibition of women's table tennis. Their different methods of strike and defence struck the audience with admiration. The difference in scores was no greater than two points. But Pak won each round.

When the third round came to an end, Zhou, shaking Pak's hand, said, "You're really the world champion. You've used your forte very well—I admit it. I've

learned much from you. But Ge Xinai will revenge me."

Pak Yong Sun replied daringly, "No, not at all."

Ge was one of the best Chinese players. As she mastered various technical skills like drive, cut and push, she was a formidable opponent to Pak. Earlier Pak had had several matches with Ge at international invitation tournaments in China and the Asian Games. Each of the games was very close to the fifth round; sometimes she won, and sometimes she lost. The coach of the Chinese women's team had decided to make Ge become a world champion this time in view of the fact that Zhang Li had failed to win the last championships. Consequently, it was a decisive match; if Ge won the game, she would be a new world champion, and on the contrary if Pak won, she would become a twice world table tennis queen.

Pak Yong Sun cornered Ge into psychological impatience with the tactics of securing superiority in scores to make her give up the match in the long run. At last Pak defeated Ge. Finally she had to play the final match with Zhang Li who came to the final from the other group.

On April 5 the final matches of singles and doubles of the 34<sup>th</sup> World Table Tennis Championships were held with splendour. Pak Yong Sun and Zhang Li entered the final. Tens of thousands of spectators watched the game with bated breath. Pak who knew well about Zhang's technical and

tactical methods as well as her demerits, didn't yield from the first round. In the first and second rounds Pak won the game 21-15 and 21-19. When the score was 20-21 in the third round, Zhang Li, who was one point behind, was engrossed in defence. After spin serve Pak, however, made a powerful drive towards Zhang's right side with the shout of *yat!* The ball grazed the edge of the table, and Zhang could not send the ball back. The gymnasium roared with thunderous cheers and applause. Now Pak Yong Sun became the twice world champion at last.

Later, even when she became mother, she devoted all her wisdom and zeal to the work of training reserve players as coach, living up to her honour of People's Athlete in military uniform.

Unfortunately she caught an incurable disease and died too young at the age of 31. Though she was short-lived, the traces she left in the table tennis world still remain vivid. Chairman Kim Jong Il saw to it that Pak Yong Sun, who had added glory to the motherland by winning the world table tennis championships, was placed in the Patriotic Martyrs Cemetery so that she enjoyed an eternal life. The memory of Pak Yong Sun, twice world table tennis champion and DPRK's Labour Hero, is alive in the heart of the Korean people as an immortal youth under the care of the Workers' Party of Korea.

(The end)

# New Attraction of Kumchon County

**T**HERE CAN BE SEEN an attractive mobile cage-net fish farm in Kumchon County, North Hwanghae Province. The farm was built in the clear water of the Ryesong River where lots of fishes are said to gather. The local people treasure it because they

set it up against all odds.

In early January this year the county decided to construct a mobile cage-net fish farm, but they were quite at a loss at first because they had no experience. Though they were determined to construct it by their own efforts

and techniques, they had to overcome the harsh climatic condition of winter. The supply of an enormous amount of materials was a bigger problem.

But all the county population buckled down to the project with a single mind. *If we shrank from* ►





► *such small difficulties, we would never create our happy future. This is the work for the sake of our county, our families and ourselves.*

With a firm determination, they pushed ahead with the construction eating and sleeping at the site and breaking through difficulties resolutely in any unfavourable conditions.

Doctors came for field treatment. A worker who was in charge of both the design and construction, was seriously ill but he worked at the construction site day and night. The designing and manufacture of equipment of the fish farm were hastened at the same time.

Through the indomitable

wind power generator for the fish farm and a boat used to move the farm. The farm grows dozens of kinds of fishes—carp, goldfish, catfish, mandarin fish, grass carp, variegated carp and snake-headed fish, etc.—which are good for the people's health and specially efficacious in treatment of some diseases.



struggle the fish farm was laid in a matter of less than two months. The farm can control all the conditions and environment on a general control panel made by the local scientists and technicians. This panel always monitors the state of fishes' activities and eating habits as well as the quality of water. It ensures feeding is done on a scientific basis while preventing various diseases.

The county manufactured all other facilities with its own efforts, like the automatic feeder, a

Whenever guiding visitors round the farm furnished well with such a general control room, a feed store, an office, a dining room and a rest room, Sin Kwang Ryol, manager of the farm, says, "At that time we had a single idea that when we had the spirit of optimism and self-development, there would be no insurmountable difficulties for us. We will produce tens of tons of fresh and nutritious fish and supply them to our county people."

*Kang Hye Ok*



# Korean Foundation for the Disabled and Orphans

**N**OT LONG AGO AN ARTISTIC performance was given by people with disabilities and students of the Kim Chaek University of Technology in the gymnasium of the university. Seeing those disabled persons giving performance with bright smile Ri Chol, vice director of the Korean Foundation for the Disabled and Orphans based in Pot-honggang District, Pyongyang, recalled the first days of the work of protecting the disabled.

Years ago Ri, who was working in the foreign trade sector, went to see one of his university mates at his home. The host was pleased with Ri's success in his work, but Ri noticed a shadow in the corner of his mind. Now he learned that the youngest son of his friend couldn't walk due to a disease he had suffered in his childhood. Overwhelmed with shame he wouldn't go to school, just confining himself at home by the window. The school administrators visited his house scores of times to persuade him, but he refused flatly.

*The State takes warm care of the disabled children, and what can I do for those children?* Ri kept this thought, and when the KFDO was founded in 2010, he decided to work there. First of all, he was determined to establish a rehabilitation centre for children with disabilities and a vocational training



**Publication and information activities are conducted for the foundation.**

centre for the disabled. He buckled down to the work. Though there were many difficulties, he implemented the plans one after another. He put emphasis on collecting fund by exploring and mobilizing human and material resources at home and abroad while pushing ahead with different projects including the establishment of a special workshop of disabled workers. He also made efforts to provide medical service including rehabilitation of the disabled and improve nutritive conditions corresponding to their age and growth, and their living environment.

Thanks to the effort of the KFDO staff and the ►

**A scene from a table tennis game of the disabled and amateurs.**



**The disabled Koreans in international para**





► supporters' organizations within and without, a vocational training centre for the disabled was founded in Pothonggang District in 2011, and a rehabilitation centre for children with disabilities in Taedonggang District, Pyongyang, in 2013, thus opening up a vista to give early-age rehabilitation and special education to the disabled children on a scientific footing. The vocational training centre develops various skills suited to the physical conditions and habits of the disabled so that they join active social engagement. Many graduates from this centre are working at the sports association of the disabled and the art association of the disabled, and some of them have made an international debut. Han Kum Song, student of the vocational training centre, says, "In the course of learning to my heart's content here I am convinced that I can do something for society as member of it."

Meanwhile, Ri Chol has directed deep attention to the work of providing conditions to satisfy different needs for material and cultural life such as sports and art, so that the disabled participate in social and cultural activities as much as they want. The disabled have given joint performances with art troupes including artistic groups of the Pyongyang Students and Children's Palace and the orchestra of the Kim Won Gyun University of Music. They also have attained good results at international para games including the Asian Para Games 2014 sponsored by the Asian Paralympic Committee.

The KFDO is also supporting baby homes, orphanages and the Hamhung Prosthesis Factory. It is carrying on proactive cooperation with its foreign counterparts relating to the care of the disabled and orphans, international organizations and humani-



**Disabled people learn at the Korean Vocational Training Centre for the Disabled.**



**Disabled children are given early-age special education in the Korean Rehabilitation Centre for Children with Disabilities.**

tarian bodies interested in donation to and cooperation for the care of the disabled and orphans, and individual figures at home and abroad.

Ri, feeling pride in his work for the disabled and orphans, is pooling all his wisdom and effort.

*Pak Myong Il*

participate games.

**A team of disabled people from Pyongyang gives an artistic performance in Europe.**



# Booming Tourist Industry

**S**USTAINED EFFORTS ARE BEING DIRECTED to laying conditions for different thematic tourist activities. On the beautiful Rungna Islet in Pyongyang the May Day Stadium has been renovated and new buildings have gone up, including the Rungna People's Pleasure Ground, the Rungna People's Sports Park, the Rungna Dolphinarium and the Pyongyang International Football School. The Mirae Scientists Street, the Sci-Tech Complex and other monumental edifices have come into existence in central Pyongyang, while the Mirim Riding Club was established in the suburbs.

In North Phyongan Province the Tongnim Hotel was built in the vicinity of the Tongnim Falls, renowned as one of the eight scenic spots in the northwestern part of Korea. In Kangwon Province the Masikryong Ski Resort and the Masikryong Hotel rose up and the Songdowon International Children's Camp got a complete facelift. Provinces have laid parks and pleasure grounds of their own styles, forms and contents to suit their local features.

A number of undertakings have been pushed

## Architectural tourism.



## Flying tourism.

forward to protect the natural environment, thus making remarkable improvements in management of towns, forests, rivers and coasts. Different measures have been taken to protect the land, water and biological resources. These efforts have gone a long way to the work of satisfying the needs of the tourists for virgin natural environment. The tourists' interest is further aroused by the development of therapeutic sources like natural scenery, climate, water and biological environment. For instance, the mineral water is generally of high value in terms of the content of methane silicic acid, hence very helpful in protection and improvement of health. Korea abounds in useful hot springs and mineral water. There are as many as 170 mineral water springs and hot springs in the country, typically at Kyongsong, Sinchon, Ryonggang, Yangdok, Ongjin, Sambang and Okhodong.

These conditions offer a good opportunity to the tourists to Korea to enjoy their holiday. In order to meet the needs for tourism, the DPRK government arranges different kinds of unique tourist programmes, such as architectural tourism, football tourism and flying tourism, so that the tourists can have an enjoyable time. The country arranges tourist activities all the year round. Some typical attractions are the lunar New Year's Day, the Kimilsungia festival in April, the Kimjongilia festival in February, colourful festivities, international trade fairs in spring and autumn, the Mangyongdae Prize international marathon race, and activities in the Masikryong Ski Resort in winter.

Thanks to the government policy of positive development of tourist resources, a dynamic campaign is going on in Kangwon Province, including the Wonsan area, to develop the scenic spots into world-famous tourist attractions. An international workshop took place in May 2015 on the programme of developing the Wonsan-Mt. Kumgang international



► tourist zone. The area is already known to the world, as it has harmonious landscape of mountains, fields, sea and lakes in combination, and there are a lot of tourist resources for development.

The Wonsan area, for example, has hundreds of scenic spots, more than 100 sites of historical importance, bathing resorts, several natural lakes, and mineral water springs, all of which arouse considerable interest among the tourists. In the vicinity of Wonsan City there are famous tourist attractions like Ullim Falls, the Masikryong Ski Resort and Sogwang Temple, which are 68, 25 and 47 km away from central Wonsan respectively. In particular Kosong County, Kangwon Province, is proud of Mt. Kumgang which is referred to as a complex of all the



**Tourists go sightseeing in Mt. Kumgang.**

natural beauties on the earth. A European tourist who had been to Mt. Kumgang several times said, "The magnificent view of Mt. Kumgang, courageous formations of the mountain, hanging cliffs, unperturbed virgin forests, crystal-clear waterfalls, cascading streams, the rays and colours of the deep pools—what on earth could challenge this charm?"

Now preparations for the tour to the Wonsan International Friendship Flight Festival 2016 slated to happen in Wonsan in the coming September are making brisk headway.

*Kim Il Bong*

#### **Masikryong Ski Resort and Masikryong Hotel.**



# His Heart

By Pak Yun

(Continued from the last issue)

“**B**UT THEY WERE THE cases with death symptoms, weren’t they? And you were supervising their treatment....” Rim could hardly finish the sentence.

“Well, the sight of the critical ward was almost shocking. I was told it seemed all the serious cases gathered there. Damn the....” Choe Jang Su suddenly coughed. His autumn coat fell off his shoulder due to his trembling caused by coughing. Reluctant to move his heavy body, he returned to his chair.

Rim Sin Hae, biting his lips, argued, “Listen, Mr. Choe. Frankly speaking, the CGF project has reached its final stage. How could you... At this moment.... Only one step, and...”

“No more saying,” Choe interrupted. “I’ve heard enough of your grumbling. As a saint’s maid quotes Latin, I can read your mind because I’ve been in charge of your work. It is said the pointed stone is the first target of the chisel. You are something of a drop of oil on the water. You are acting over your ability. You know, a poet said you can’t go a long way when your heart is out of its heat. You should make a deeper theoretical study.”

Rim could hardly make any reply. When his excitement ebbed away, everything became blurry as in fog and his heart felt heavy. He, teetering, held fast to a corner of the desk.

“And,” Choe’s voice suddenly sounded heavy, “the hypothalamus study does not depend on you alone. It is an international concern, of course, and authoritative

scholars in our academic world are tackling the study. Theoretical phase should still be more emphasized. You know the story of a bull with full stomach.”

“I’m prepared,” Rim said in a hoarse voice holding the desk with his hands, “to hand over everything when a research team is organized who are capable of turning this project into clinical practice.”

“Oh, don’t mention it,” Choe cut in. “A couple of days ago I came across your wife in the street. I’m afraid she’s tired of her work at the school. She looked haggard. Perhaps she was going round looking for an accordion. You’d better first take care of your family and ....”

Choe studied his face with a sidelong glance, mumbling. Probably there was something unwelcome in his mind.

Rim trod out of the office in a state of lethargy.

It was raining and windy outside—almost rainstorm. Unaware of the heavy rain Rim slumped down on a moss-grown rock on the riverside. He found his dream all broken. He fell into thought. The researchers had all gone. What happened to the old man Kim Chang Sun? The brilliant start but no result. Was it the outcome of his hasty choice of study? What an adverse effect!

He brooded over it with his elbow on the knee, his fist supporting the jaw. The rain was running down his face, across the nape of his neck, down to his back, but it couldn’t alleviate his fury over frustration and shock.

*What would my comrades-in-arms say, if they saw me in this misery?* Rim was reminded of the

road to the post with purple primrose flowers around, a collapsing avalanche, the river with a paper boat floating, the thin and soft hand of a girl in the water.

A group of soldiers were trekking along a mountain path after discharging their duty at a front-line post. The sun seemed to be rising with difficulty. The peak of the mountain under the eastern sky tinged with orange glow was getting dark and silence settled down in the valley. It was a dead silence.

Rim was panting for breath, and taking steps with desperation. The rifle on his shoulder and paraphernalia were relentlessly pulling his military uniform wet during the night. It was the first time the paraphernalia felt so much heavy since his joining the army. The moment he left the post, he had suddenly felt a strain on the left part of his stomach and a chilling sweat had been running down the nape of his neck. But he had been steadfastly following his comrades with his back straight up. In the lead was the squad leader who had grown up in a mountain village. He was making his way kicking off the purple eulalia from the path that was barely in sight. He was of a short and tough stature, and his back sometimes became hidden in the shrubberies or by the giant stature of the deputy squad leader in the middle of the row. His back was always reliable. When looking at his broad back or following it, nothing felt terrible and a sense of relief came.

*Go a little more, and I will be in the barracks...I am a soldier,* Rim encouraged himself. All of a sudden he felt dizzy and the in- ►



► digo blue sky began to turn round under his feet. He opened his eyes with force when his face touched the wet soil. All the things in front of the wrinkled edge of his eyelid were red. *My head must be in a mass of flames, for all those things look that way*, Rim thought.

When he opened his eyes wide, the red ones became vivid. It was a purple primrose flower with a long stalk and round flat petals touching softly his face. He felt fuddled.

"He has a fever," said the squad leader. "That's why he looked strange when we left the post. Deputy squad leader, lay him right down."

When a rough hand touched, Rim let out a loud groan.

"Don't make a cry," advised the deputy squad leader. "Squad leader, let me take him on my back. I think I should take him directly to the hospital."

"Let his legs bend up, or he might lose his sense," the squad leader said. "Surely his stomach must be bitterly aching. Let me see."

The squad leader's warm hand came in under Rim's military uniform and stroked his stomach and gradually stressed on it. He then examined his pulse, took off his boots and stroked the middle of the sole of his feet. A burning pain arose in the sole, and Rim abruptly made a cry, erecting his back up. The squad leader unrolled his sleeves while Rim eyed the two seniors with his eyes wide open sprawling by a pile of primrose flowers.

"How are you feeling now?" asked the squad leader.

"Squad leader, the pain has gone," Rim replied with glee.

Squad leader Kang Chang Mo smiled gently with no words.

The deputy squad leader smacked his lips, and said, "I understand you are a recruit but you should have known about your squad leader. He is widely

known in our division. The political commissar asked the chief of the divisional hospital to learn medical art from him."

"Enough, deputy squad leader," the squad leader restrained. "That's far from medical art. You know, my grandpa said medical art is just the art of benevolence and that it is important in treatment to regard man as the most precious."

"Was your grandfather a doctor?" asked Rim, his eyes turning bright.

"Yes," Kang explained. "He was a famous Koryo physician in the Samsu area. Thanks to him, I read some medical books authored by the famous doctors Ho Jun and Ro Jung Rye during my secondary school days. Under the rod of my grandpa, of course. *Tonguibogam*, *Uibangryuchwi*... The first page of a medical book read, '*Don't let a person who doesn't treasure man read this book.*' As it hinted it was full of marvelous and sensitive medical knowledge. Our ancestors were so intelligent. We should study and develop their achievements scientifically in future...."

"Squad leader, you are really great," Rim burst with pride.

Kang pulled Rim's military cap down his forehead, saying, "Not yet. You have a good art of speaking, and I'm sure you'll be something of a frontline motivation worker."

"Squad leader will go to the university of medicine and Rim to the university of dramatic and cinematic arts. Well, where should I go?" The deputy squad leader grumbled.

Kang stood up showing his white large teeth, and said, "My comrade Jon Sang Chol is from a coal mining village and he is strong. He'll be a coal mine manager."

Jon's mouth was agape.

While Rim was at the post,

different art troupes were desirous of employing him for his rhetoric art. They tried to win him, but he was unwilling to leave his friendly squad. He just felt satisfied at his state of being a "frontline motivation worker" of the company climbing up and down the mountain.

*Sure*, he told himself. *After military service, I will go to the Pyongyang University of Dramatic and Cinematic Arts and learn to my heart's content.*

He also sang war songs in a soft baritone while conducting motivation. His unit's artistic motivational team made an underhand attempt to take him for his good art of speaking and voice, but they were unable to persuade Political Commissar Pak Chol Jin.

"Let me think of it later," Pak disagreed. "An arm bends inwards, not outwards."

"Political commissar, you sound futile," the old head of the team retorted. "We have brought medical reference books as Rim required."

"What are they for?" Pak questioned.

"Rim said his squad leader is going to have an entrance examination for the Pyongyang University of Medicine (now Pyongyang medical college of Kim Il Sung University)," the head of the motivation team was crestfallen.

"That's the squad leader," the commissar said with pleasure, "the short strong man who cured your singer of her stomach trouble in a moment with a finger-pressure therapy when your team was giving the last performance."

"Oh, I know the *large teeth* from a mountain village!" the team leader was reminded.

"I sometimes go to see him for my wound sore. It is time for Rim Sin Hae to fill his shoes," Pak said in a slightly sad voice.

*(To be continued)*

# Mt. Kumgang (3)

## Inner Kumgang

**I**NNER KUMGANG CONSISTS in the western part of Mt. Kumgang, which is a celebrated mountain resort in Korea. Superb natural beauty is to be found everywhere in the area, with lots of waterfalls, pools, thick foliage, fantastic cliffs and rocks—all in good harmony with one another. Deep-seated ravines with all kinds of scenic spots are characteristic features of the place. Sky-scraping peaks rise in the east, and the crystal-clear water of the East Kumgang Stream meanders through the thick forests of fully grown pines, firs, nut pines and maples, collecting all the streams from the central district of Inner Kumgang, where there are a good many things of historical importance as well as scenic spots.

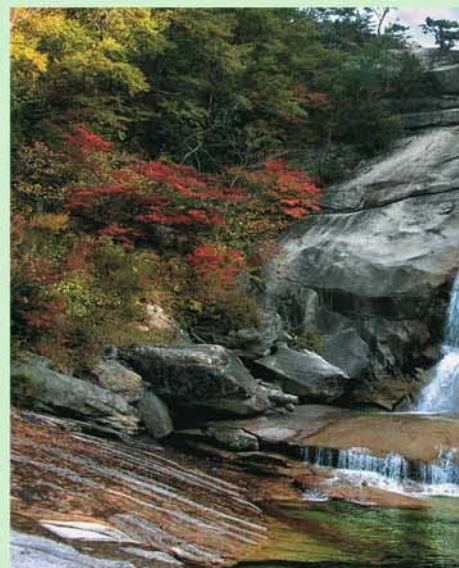
The Hwabyongdae Falls in Inner Kumgang jumps in two stages down a deep channel between cliffs. The upper part is some 30 metres high, while the

lower one is about 10 metres high, so it is not so big in size, but the shape is curious. Under the falls are bathtub-shaped pools. The name Hwabyongdae comes from the appearance of the location which looks like a flower screen in spring when flowers come into bloom on trees growing on steep cliffs.

In the area is also to be found an oblong pool, named Ulso (crying pool); it was named after the sound of the falling water between the cliffs surrounded with thick forests, the sound which is similar to human crying.

Another scenic spot in the area is Manphokdong, where there are a huge number of waterfalls and pools. All those falls and pools are different from one another, with unique shapes each that are associated with legendary tales. The falls, pools, rocks and peaks there together make up a well-knit combination of natural beauty and magnificence.

On Piro Peak in Inner



Kumgang is to be found a place where a series of rocks, rising hundreds of metres in height, look like a ladder leading up to the sky. Piro Peak, the highest one in Mt. Kumgang, is of paramount importance as vantage point for sightseeing. What is particularly spectacular about the scenery of Piro Peak is to stand on it to enjoy the rising sun over the East Sea of Korea and the sight of the

**Wolchul Peak in early autumn.**







**Ogyong Falls.**



**Kungang Gate.**

► mountain in twilight.

Sipwang, Phangwan, In, Joein and Saja peaks and Jiok and Kungnak gates, which are all standing around Myonggyong Rock and Paesokdae are closely related in a legendary tale. According to the tale, Myonggyong Rock is a wonderful “mirror” which can reflect even the inner mind of people. If you kneel down on Paesokdae towards Myonggyong Rock, the “mirror” shows whether you are guilty or not; then, referring to this, the judges of the netherworld, Sipwang and Phangwan, give decision and attach a seal; after this Saja

sends the guilty to the narrow Jiok (hell) gate and the innocent to the wide Kungnak (paradise) gate. The mark of knee on Paesokdae is said to be the sign of the kneeling down on it towards Myonggyong Rock for judgment, and the shallow channel on the surface is said to be the mark of the stream of tears from the eyes of the guilty.

In Inner Kungang is to be seen Tabothap, a mammoth natural stone tower which is over 20 metres in the bottom diameter and some 50 metres high. For the large size, good balance and harmony of the parts, the stone erec-

tion looks like a nice work of masonry.

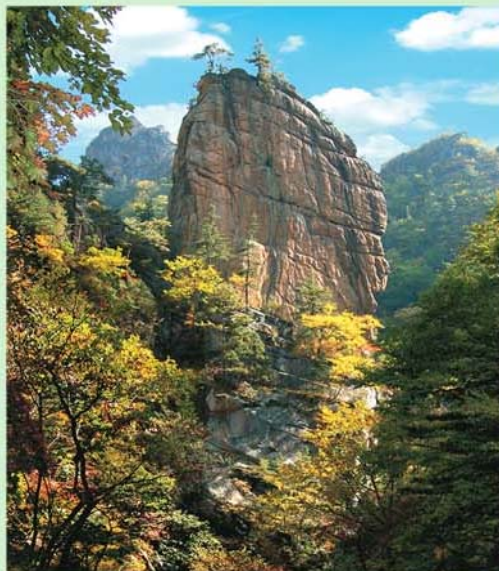
Ogyong Falls in Inner Kungang is one of the famous waterfalls in Mt. Kungang. The torrent that rushes down onto a glistening white rock surface with great virility makes up a spectacle in good harmony with the lush woods in the vicinity.

Different sorts of rare plants come into bloom with great foliage, adding to the local scenery. Inner Kungang has a number of special natural products like white platycodon.

*Pak Myong Il*



**Sambul Rock.**



**Myonggyong Rock.**



# Chilsong Gate

**C**HILSONG GATE, THE name of which bears the meaning of northern gate located towards the Great Bear, is situated in Pyongyang. From olden times it was called “Gate to Happiness.”

Once upon a time there lived a girl named Sinae and a boy Tolbom, who were at the age of marriage, in the Walled Town of Pyongyang. Tolbom’s mother sent a matchmaker to Sinae’s house in order to marry her son to Sinae who was pretty and well-behaved. But, to her disappointment, the matchmaker, on returning, said, “I couldn’t mention it as her father flatly refused. He says he can’t offer his daughter to a man who has never passed Chilsong Gate even though her daughter

may not marry forever.”

At that time a man who did not learn martial arts or had never been on duty for frontier defence was referred to as man who had never passed Chilsong Gate.

Tolbom’s mother was grieved that her son did not belong to the class of brave men. Thus she readily agreed to his decision to go to learn martial arts.

He trained himself for three years. One day a military officer came to see him and say that the foreign enemy invaded the country but that there were few who were able to lead the rank and file. Tolbom went to war to defend the frontier together with his soldiers, and fought bravely.

After victory in the one-year-

long war he became commander of a boarder garrison and was given a task to build a fortress. There were many Pyongyang people among the workers mobilized for the project, and he could luckily meet a man who knew Sinae. He said that Sinae had got married some time before. Tolbom would not believe him at first. But considering he had broken his promise and that her father had not liked him, he decided it was true. He was really sad.

When he returned to Pyongyang after he finished his task he went to his house under escort to see his mother. She was surprised unexpectedly to see her son wearing a uniform of a high-ranking officer. She called towards the inside of the house, “Come on, Sinae, come out quickly.”

To Tolbom’s surprise a woman walked out, whom he had been missing sorely. Now Tolbom was told that Sinae’s father, on learning what happened about Tolbom, had sent his daughter to Tolbom’s house to look after his mother.

Afterwards, Tolbom performed great feats in the defence of the Walled Town of Pyongyang as military commander and then spent happy life with his wife Sinae and mother.

The people in Pyongyang attributed the couple’s happiness to Tolbom’s passing of Chilsong Gate. They said young people who wanted to be happy should pass Chilsong Gate, entrance to happiness, and learn martial arts.

*Ri Song Chol*





# Korean Alphabet Honoured With Time

**T**HE ALPHABET OF THE KOREAN NATION is one of the longest-standing alphabets in the world. The nation created a unique alphabet of its own for the first time in the Orient and used it. Having built the country in the early 30<sup>th</sup> century BC, it developed an advanced state culture centring on Pyongyang. In the course of this, it came to have an alphabet.

Historical records like *Chronicles of the Three Kingdoms* and *Chronicles of the Feudal Joseon Dynasty* describe *Sinji*, the ancient letters of the Korean nation, and show the real types.

According to the books, *Sinji* alphabet was called *Sinji*, *Sinjiwon*, *Sinjiwonja*, etc.

The *Sinji* letters used in ancient Joseon ruled by King Tangun were refined in each stroke and had a small number of strokes, so it was easy to combine strokes. This shows that *Sinji* was neither pictograph nor ideograph but a developed syllabic alphabet.

The Chinese characters, a kind of ideograph, were acknowledged as a writing system of the national language in 2000 BC–1500 BC. Other neighbouring nations created their alphabets around 10<sup>th</sup>–12<sup>th</sup> century.

Having continuously developed as an inherent system, the Korean alphabet became more polished with the creation of *Hunminjeongeum* in 1444. The name *Hunminjeongeum* means “correct letters for teaching the common people.”

The Korean script bears some admirable characteristics of its own. It can well express not only all the sounds of the Korean language but also most of the spoken languages of other countries freely. And it is easy to learn and write—this is one of its advantages.



*Hunminjeongeum.*

The Korean alphabet is recognized as an excellent script internationally. The international linguistic circle acclaimed that the Korean alphabet should be classified as the most developed one that is not to be added to any existing writing systems; and an opinion was voiced at an international phonetic symposium to adopt the Korean letters for universal phonetic symbols.

Once when a European university prestigious in the linguistic world decided the ranking of all the letters in the world in terms of rationality, scientific accuracy and identity, the Korean alphabet came first.

The Korean people are proud of their original alphabet that is based on scientific principles and methods.

*Paek Yong Nam*

## Metal Types Found Newly

**I**N APRIL LAST FOUR PIECES OF METAL type were unearthed at Manwoltae in Kaesong, Korea, where the royal palace of the Koryo dynasty stood. They are *chik* meaning the water flowing, *jo* meaning wine lees, *myong* meaning name and

another *myong* meaning bright eyes. The joint meeting of the History Society, the Archaeology Society and the National Classics Society of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea ascertained that the new finds were cast and used in the 12<sup>th</sup> – 13<sup>th</sup> century. The world records show that metal types were invented and used in the Netherlands in 1423 and in Germany in 1450. The Korean metal type dates back nearly 300 years earlier than European ones. □



# Stop Fratricidal Policy

**T**ODAY THE RELATIONS between the north and the south of the Korean peninsula are a shambles due to mutual confrontation and danger of war, which is a serious concern to not only the Korean nation but also foreign countries. Unless the frozen north-south relations improve, the Korean nation would not avoid the maelstrom of war forever, leaving severer and more catastrophic disasters and obstacles alone on the road of peace and independent reunification of the country.

This year the north side, or the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, has vigorously waged the national reunification movement holding up the slogan "Let us frustrate the challenges by the anti-reunification forces within and without and usher in a new era of independent reunification!" in order to put an end to the tragedy of national division that has lasted for over 70 years. The Seventh Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea held in May last indicated the line and policy to achieve national reunification by means of federation under the banner of national independence and unity. Several initiative measures have been taken for their realization. Appeals were issued to remove misunderstanding and distrust by developing dialogue and negotiation at different levels in various fields in order to improve the strained north-south relations radically, and to this end a proposal was made to hold talks between the north and south military authorities first.

Peaceful environment is essential in all the affairs. The DPRK has done its best along

their lines from the beginning of this year just as it had done before. However, all the efforts are still fruitless because of the anti-reunification forces of south Korea that are toeing the foreign lines.

At the beginning of this year the south Korean military declared confrontation against the north by conducting military drill. From March last they carried out military exercises code-named "Key Resolve" and "Foal Eagle 16" by mobilizing enormous forces in cooperation with foreign forces despite the opposition from the international community. According to the "OPLAN 5015," the extremely naked and adventurous nuclear war plan for the "beheading operation" targeting the supreme leadership of the DPRK and "overthrow of the system" and military occupation of the DPRK as a whole, tens of thousands of GIs and hundreds of thousands of the south Korean puppet troops and forces of the US's vassal nations were mobilized, resulting in a touch-and-go situation in the Korean peninsula.

In May last the south Korean authorities, vilifying the north's good will and tolerance, made false assertions for "dialogue after denuclearization" and made political provocations by labelling the north's proposal as "propaganda offensive with no sincerity." In the meantime the military escalated provocations in the air, sea and on the ground in the areas of the Military Demarcation Line and hot spot in the southwest sea of the DPRK. Worse still, the south Korean authorities committed atrocities

of kidnapping citizens of the DPRK in broad daylight in a third country, and hurled their armed forces to the East Sea of Korea to kidnap the north's fishermen engaged in a peaceful job. In August last they incited a war environment across south Korea by launching aggressive "Ulji Freedom Guardian" nuclear war exercises hand in glove with outside forces when all the Korean people wanted to share their festivity on the anniversary of national liberation and improve north-south relations.

It is the reality of the Korean peninsula that one side is working to create a peaceful environment when the other, as stooge of the foreign forces, is driving the situation to the brink of war in an attempt to destroy their fellow countrymen. Today other countries and nations are competing fiercely, seeking their own interests, but the Koreans are in mutual confrontation—this is none other than suicidal situation.

The history of the Korean division shows national reunification is impossible as long as "unification of systems" and fratricidal confrontation are sought taken in by the foreign forces' national division and alienation. The outcome would be catastrophic war alone.

It is the assertion of the DPRK to worship the Korean nation and believe the strength of the Korean nation.

The international community knows full well that the south Korean authorities, in collusion with foreign forces, have tried to provoke a war for decades but to no avail.

*Kim Hyon Ju*



# Stark Reality

OVER THE PAST YEARS the US has often stated before the international community that it has no intention to invade the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. Meanwhile, it has stigmatized the activities of the DPRK as "provocative and criminal," misleading the public opinion. Then, who is to blame for the tension in the Korean peninsula?

In retrospect, the US, since its defeat in the Korean war, has made desperate attempts to attain its aim of nuclear-based control of Korea using its military presence in the southern half of the peninsula. On the contrary, the DPRK has worked sincerely and persistently to achieve peace and security in the Korean peninsula and the rest of the region.

The DPRK has advanced innumerable peace proposals, starting from the one of having a political conference of a higher level for establishment of a stable peace mechanism in the peninsula immediately after the Korean war. Some typical examples: the one for DPRK-US talks in the 1970s, the one for tripartite talks of the DPRK, the US and the south Korean authorities in the 1980s, the one for DPRK-US military negotiation aimed at establishment of a new peace mechanism in order to straighten out the situation in which the armistice mechanism was broken by the Americans in the 1990s.

Meanwhile, the DPRK has made strenuous efforts to ward off the nuclear danger from the US.

It proposed in 1959 to create a peace zone in Asia free of atomic weapons, in 1981 to lay a north-east Asian denuclearized zone, and in 1986 turn the Korean peninsula into a denuclearized zone.

In recent years alone the country made a number of important proposals to deal with the critical situation in which its sovereignty and national existence were exposed to a critical danger due to the reckless nuclear threat brought by the hostile DPRK policy of the US.

It proposed that the US make a political decision to suspend joint military exercises it holds under the "annual" and "defensive" cloak, and that the DPRK take practical concomitant measures.

All those efforts for peace on the part of the DPRK, however, were confronted with grave challenges from the US. Labelling the peace initiative of Korea as "camouflaged peace offensive" intended for "propaganda," Washington went on with aggravation of the tension. The Bush administration, calling the DPRK "axis of evil" and "rogue nation," put the country on the list of targets of nuclear pre-emptive strike, which meant a serious threat. His successor Obama brought unbearable pressure to the DPRK by means of his policy codenamed "strategic patience" while refusing to have dialogue with Pyongyang, although he had committed himself publicly in his first presidential campaign that he would pay a visit to Pyongyang within a year once

he was elected. These days his administration is resorting to the policy of joint military rehearsals and sanctions in an attempt to bring the scheme of "occupation of Pyongyang" into practice while advertising the "possible collapse" of the DPRK. They openly claim that "the point of the foreign policy of the US in the 21<sup>st</sup> century is the Asian policy with the focus on the Korean peninsula" and that "without getting hold of the Korean peninsula it would be impossible to assure the absolute interest of the US in northeast Asia as well as the leading position and role of the US in establishing a new international order throughout the world."

Having lived amidst the nuclear threat from the US for scores of years, the Korean people found their way out. In March 1993 the DPRK released a government statement in which it declared it quit from the Nuclear Non-proliferation Treaty, and in 2006 carried out the first of its underground nuclear tests. Ten years later, in January this year it succeeded in a hydrogen bomb test. As a result the Korean peninsula came to have a structure of showdown between a breaker wielding a nuclear stick and a master guarding his home with a nuclear club.

Referring to the US that is clinging to the wicked policy of so-called "liberty" and "democracy," they say a make-believe game can hardly be a lucrative bait to truth.

*Jong Jin Chol*

# Unchanged Disposition

ONE OF THE BITTER MEMORIES STILL harassing the Korean nation is what happened 93 years ago following a catastrophic earthquake.

The natural calamity erupted in Kanto, Japan on September 1, 1923, giving rise to turbulent public chaos and discomfort with the government. In an attempt to divert the public discontent with the government, the Japanese imperialists worked out a scheme to massacre the Korean residents. They created an atmosphere of terror by issuing the martial law which defined the Koreans as enemy and incited merciless killing of the Koreans. The Japanese media aired the rumour that “Koreans set fire,” “Koreans poisoned wells,” and “Koreans have become robbers,” making the atmosphere of hatred for and collective attacks against Koreans prevail throughout the islands of Japan.

The Japanese thugs went around rampantly in search of Koreans, and killed the innocent Koreans cruelly by wielding rifles, swords, spears, clubs and other lethal weapons. In this way the Japanese imperialists massacred as many as 23 000 Korean residents in Japan soon after the earthquake in Kanto. In retrospect, human history has a good many records on massacres by armed groups in wars and disputes. But there can be found no other story than the abovementioned atrocity in which the government mobilized the army, police and even ordinary inhabitants in the massacre of another nation by taking advantage of natural calamity.

The bloody massacre committed in a premeditated move of the Japanese government in the Kanto area was an outcome of the Japanese authorities' persistent policy of stamping out the Korean nation.

Frightening everybody out of their wits, a similar sight was opened in Japan recently. Soon after the occurrence of a big earthquake in the Kumamoto region, Kyushu, Japan in April last the Japanese authorities' crackdown on the Korean residents reached the extreme. Less than ten minutes after the eruption of the earthquake some Japanese rightwing reactionaries spread online such an outrageous message as “A Korean in Kumamoto has poisoned a well,” which was immediately followed by groundless rumours like “Beware of the Korean riot in Kumamoto.” This grave situation is ascribable to the anti-DPRK, anti-Chongryon policy of the Japanese authorities instigating extreme national chauvinism and antipathy towards the Koreans.

Overwhelmed with deep-seated antipathy, the Japanese authorities are ceaselessly committing moves of extreme discrimination against and rejection of the Korean residents in Japan and of stamping out Chongryon (General Association of Korean Residents in Japan). Some typical activities in this regard are illegal political suppression of the Korean residents' livelihood and rights, and the deprivation of Korean schools of the eligibility for government support which is offered to all high schools in general.

As far as the Korean residents in Japan are concerned, they are direct victims of all the inhuman crimes committed by the Japanese imperialists in the past, violating all their human rights, and children of the victims. For this reason, Japan is bound to the moral and legal responsibility and obligation to ensure the right to existence of the Korean nationals.

Nevertheless, to top off the suppression and persecution the Japanese are trying to describe the Koreans as devils who threaten their life and safety. This is intended to propagandize the threat of another nation to their safety so as to create a favourable environment for employing national chauvinism and ultranationalism in governance.

Obviously, the recent sinister move of Japan is an extension of its policy of reinvasion which has been typically identified by the denial of its past crimes of aggression, distortion of history, attempts to take Tok Islets, and legalization of war of aggression.

The rash acts of Japan following the earthquake in Kumamoto are not to be tolerated in any case as they mean another atrocity over the past crimes. These days Japan is resorting to crafty means to cover up its identity as starter of the war and aggressor by implanting in its people the idea that they are “victims” and by giving the international community a strong impression that Japan is a “victim” of the war. By this it is working to get a pardon for its past crime.

If the Japanese government continues to try to hide the extra-villainous crimes committed by the Japanese imperialists against humanity in the past by styling itself as “victim” instead of “war criminal,” the souls of so many people would never lie idle.

*Kim Il Ryong*



# Intolerable: High-handed and Arbitrary Practices in UN

**T**HE HISTORY OF THE UN SPANNING 70-odd years is riddled with high-handed and arbitrary acts and numerous violent manoeuvres against sovereign states. The US always stands in the van of it. Historically it has resorted to high-handed and arbitrary policies in the arena of the UN Security Council, encroaching on the interests and rights of small countries and independent nations that go against imperialism. Especially, when it emerged as the only superpower in the world as the balance of power in the international arena was undermined following the termination of the cold war, the US threw the world into the one ruled by the law of jungle, wielding the power of the Security Council at its will.

In 1998 the US conducted a campaign of stigmatizing Yugoslavia as “war criminal” on the pretext of the matter of Kosovo and in March 1999 it launched indiscriminate air raids against the country by mobilizing NATO without any permission of the UNSC, the permission which is prescribed by international law. The international community gave a warning against it, saying, “The air raids of NATO against Yugoslavia lead to the funeral of the UN,” and “UN was organized for the purpose of preventing conflicts, but its identity has fallen into danger with the air raids.”

In the first year of the 21<sup>st</sup> century the US, giving no ear to the voice, committed an act of state terrorism by starting a war against Afghanistan by instigating the UN Security Council. Soon after the 9/11 in 2001 the Americans fanned up a morbid “fear of terrorism” in the international community as part of the preparation for a new war on worldwide scale under the guise of “anti-terror.” At the same time they manipulated the UNSC to pass a resolution on anti-terrorism through appeasement and deception of all hues to get international justice. Thus, Afghanistan became the first scapegoat of the “war on terror.” Iraq and Libya fell victims just as Afghanistan. This shows all kinds of plots of the US based on abuse of the power of the Security Council result in aggressive war, which causes massacre, destruction, national misery and ruin.

The American schemes are to be seen most clearly in the DPRK. For decades the US has imposed sanctions on the country with morbid rejection. This year by abusing the authority of the UNSC it made up unprecedented, despicable and outrageous “sanctions resolution” finding fault with the DPRK’s launch of a peaceful satellite and H-bomb test. In order to isolate the country interna-

tionally and suffocate it economically the White House cooked up such a resolution using its voting machine at the UNSC. It is a violation of the UN Charter which stipulates the obligations of maintaining international peace and security and adjusting or settling by peaceful means, in conformity with the principles of justice and international law, international disputes or situations which might lead to breach of the peace. The US and its vassal nations absurdly call the DPRK’s legal satellite launching in question and make up “sanctions resolution” one after another making an issue of the country’s self-defensive measures to cope with the hostile manoeuvres. This is none other than prelude to war provocation.

The DPRK is steadfastly going its own way of independence which it regards as lifeblood, denouncing the “resolutions” of the UNSC, production of America’s tricks, as open declaration of war.

What is the main factor of the DPRK’s invariable advance along its road? It lies in the fact that the country has built up its potentials even under threats and sanctions of the US for decades. Justice never comes of its own accord; it is possible only when the nation has power. This is truth found over the history of confrontation between the DPRK and the US.

To build a peaceful world free from war is the fighting goal of the Workers’ Party of Korea. The Party and the government of the DPRK are performing their duty faithfully to ensure regional and global peace and security.

The DPRK will hold fast to its strategic line as long as the US keeps bringing nuclear threat and arbitrary challenges to it. As a responsible nuclear-armed state and as it has already declared, the DPRK will not use nuclear weapons first, unless the forces of aggression that are hostile to it use their nuclear weapons to violate its sovereignty. The DPRK will faithfully observe its commitments to nuclear non-proliferation, which it made before the international community, and strive for global denuclearization. It is invariably determined to proactively develop good neighbourly, friendly and cooperative relations with the progressive countries of the world that respect its sovereignty and are friendly to it. It will be faithful to its duty as member nation of the UN and do its best for peace and security of the world.

September 17 this year falls on the 25<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the DPRK’s joining of the UN.

*Kim Il Ryong*

# Powerful Peace-loving Force Against War

**S**EPTEMBER 1 IS THE DAY of the Non-aligned Movement. Since its emergence in September 1961, the movement, guided by its ideal of independence against imperialism, has fought to thwart moves of the imperialists for aggression and intervention and solve international problems in accordance with the demand, and in the interest of, the people of the developing countries. As an independent and organized political force in the international arena, it has exerted a considerable influence on the process of global changes and international political activities.

Flatly rejecting all sorts of attempts of the powers to divide the world into blocs and spheres of influence, the movement has consistently engaged itself in a struggle against all forms of aggression and intervention, subjugation and inequality. Thus it has made a tangible contribution to the efforts to defend the sovereign rights of all nations, maintain peace and security around the world, accelerate the anti-imperialist national liberation struggle of the oppressed peoples, check arbitrary pursuance of the big powers regarding international relations and settle international problems in the interest common to all the peoples in the world. In the course of this the balance of force between the progressive camp and the reactionary

one has undergone a great change, pushing the process of global independence.

The prevailing situation urgently demands that the non-aligned movement be more loyal to its mission and ideal and enhance its might and role. Now the imperialist, dominationist force is clinging to their military bloc of aggression while expanding it into a larger scale—this is posing a grave threat to the independent rights of the non-aligned and developing nations and to global peace and security. The imperialists are driving a wedge between the non-aligned countries so as to make them feud with one another, and forcing them to adopt the Western-style democracy in an attempt to attain their vicious aim of pushing “globalization.” As a result, Iraq, Afghanistan and some other countries were thrown into public disorder, and those countries that adopted the Western democracy are in unending dispute because of the discord and antipathy that came into existence between ethnic groups. The reality is raising an urgent demand that the non-aligned movement perform its role properly.

Since the imperialists’ moves for disintegration of the anti-imperialist countries have reached the extreme, it is of primary importance to strengthen the solidarity of the movement. Unless the anti-imperialist, independent forces put up a united

struggle, they could hardly avoid domination and subjugation imposed by the imperialists or defend peace and security around the world.

As immediate victims of the imperialist policy, the non-aligned nations are required to get united to raise their voice in the international arena, and more importantly, protect their collective interest and pay attention to the effort to establish the principle of fair, objective and equal treatment. Since the UN that is expected to champion the general idea of all countries is misused to justify the hard-line policy and double standards instituted by the dominationist force, the non-aligned countries that account for the majority of the UN membership are strongly advised to achieve unity and conduct coordinated actions. In this way they will be able to establish a new, peaceful and prosperous world.

The non-aligned movement should use its united force to reject the dominationist invasion of the member nations and intervention into their affairs and give support to the members of the international community in the effort to defend their independence and peace.

The Democratic People’s Republic of Korea will, in the future, too, work hard to strengthen the non-aligned movement and build a new independent world.

*Kim Hyon Ju*



# Ryonggok School

**R**YONGGOK SCHOOL IS located at the southern foot of Mt. Ryongak in Ryongbong-ri, Mangyongdae District, Pyongyang.

This private school was set up by a Confucian from the Pyongyang area for the purpose of education of children.

It was named after its situation in a valley of Mt. Ryongak.

Built in 1656, the school was rebuilt in 1713, and still stands intact.

As is usual with schools of the kind, it is divided into the lecture block and the shrine block.

Tile-capped walls surround on all sides, which are made of stone. The two blocks are separated by a wall.

The buildings stand on a terrace one after another from the front to the rear.

Step through the outer gate, and you will see eastern and western study rooms on both sides of the inner court. Pass the inner gate through the northern steps, and you will see a shrine, and a pavilion for a monument northwest of the shrine.

The outer gate consists in a two-storyed gabled house which is three bays in front and one bay in side. The middle one of the front bays is used for passage. The second floor is made up of a whole room floored with wood. It was used for place of instruction.

The eastern study room is a gabled house which is three bays

in front and two bays in side. In front of the second bay of the right side is laid a veranda of Korean style, and a double door is hinged in the bay. The first bay of the northern side is made up of a door.

The western study room is the same as the eastern one in scale and structure.

The shrine, three bays both in length and breadth, is a gorgeously-coloured gabled house.

The board bearing the school's name hangs from the eaves of the shrine.

There is a monument in the northwestern house, which tells the school was built in 1713.

*Nam Il Ryong*





